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NEW TRAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ALUMNI MAGAZINE ■ WINTER 1997/98

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in Banff and Jasper

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Are we loving our mountain parks to death? University of Alberta researchers are attempting to provide answers to questions about the future of Banff and Jasper National Parks.

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Former U of A president Max Wyman was always a mathematician at heart – one who could even show Albert Einstein a thing or two.

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Cover: Banff National Park
Design by Lara Minja,
U of A Graphic Design Services



University
of
Alberta

New Trail is the University of Alberta alumni magazine. It is published three times per year by the University of Alberta Alumni Association.

450 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8

ISSN: 0824-8125 Copyright 1997

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BASE CAMP



In the photograph I must be about five years old, because by boosting myself up on one of the sturdy hind paws of Jasper the Bear I can just barely

grip the statue's sign, which reads, "Welcome to Jasper."

Times spent in, and passing through, Alberta's stunning mountain parks have been a touchstone of my life, as they have been for many generations of Albertans. But I suspect that I, like most Albertans, have always looked at the Rocky Mountains with what U of A anthropology professor Eric Higgs calls the "view from the road" – a deceptively reassuring perspective that reveals clear water, beautiful scenery, and abundant wildlife.

But when you look beyond the highway – climbing just a couple of hundred metres above the road to a spot like Old Fort Point in Jasper is enough – you can see how the towns of Banff and Jasper sit like plugs in the Bow and Athabasca Valleys, respectively, blocking major wildlife movement corridors and preventing the intermingling of species that is crucial to a healthy ecosystem. Look a little closer and you might notice wild animals wandering dangerously close to the towns and highways, or the unnaturally thick forest that is the result of nearly a century of suppressing fire in the parks.

In researching the feature on Banff and Jasper National Parks for this issue I saw these things for myself – and felt that my eyes had been closed for my entire life. U of A ecologists, biologists, and conservationists working in the national parks say that changes must be made in the ways we treat and manage the spectacular Alberta wilderness. They are asking each of us: "What are you willing to do to preserve Banff and Jasper?" And they say that changes must be made soon if we hope to preserve the parks for future generations to appreciate.

By the way, some years ago Jasper the Bear lost its "Welcome" sign, and it no longer stands in the spot where I remember it. But it has only moved a short stretch down the road; there, one humble monument to my memories of the mountain parks has happily been preserved.

Charlene Rooke
Associate Editor

...it makes *sense*.



BEAR COUNTRY

Pomp and Circumstance, *International Style*

The University of Alberta plans to hold its first-ever Convocation on international soil, in Hong Kong in early 1998

On 22 March 1998 the University of Alberta will hold its first-ever international convocation, which will take place in Hong Kong.

This convocation will be the first opportunity some of the 1,000 alumni living in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region have had to attend their graduation ceremony. "I left Edmonton in May '97 so I had missed my June convocation ... it would be nice if I could attend," says **Erika Leung**, '97 BCom. For others, such as **Alida Cheung**, '91 BCom, the Hong Kong convocation will be an opportunity to reconnect and network with friends and classmates. "I actually had the privilege to attend convocation in Edmonton when I graduated in 1991," she says. "But since I may be in Hong Kong during that period of time, I thought it would be neat to catch up with some old friends."

All alumni of the University of Alberta now living in the Hong Kong area — up to and including all 1997 graduates — and their families and friends are invited to attend, along with alumni or friends of the University who may be visiting Hong Kong at that time. Announcement cards were mailed to many alumni in the Hong Kong area in early November 1997. If you, or someone you know, would

like to attend and did not receive an announcement, please contact either Allen Wong, the president of the University of Alberta Alumni Association Hong Kong (allen@netvigator.com), or the Office of Alumni Affairs (alumni@ualberta.ca).

The gala event will include a formal convocation ceremony attended by the University's president, chancellor and the president of the U of A Alumni Association. Scheduled for 3:30 p.m., it will be followed by a banquet hosted by the Alumni Association at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.

Invitations will be mailed in January 1998, and the Office of Alumni Affairs is currently updating its mailing list of Hong Kong-area graduates and attempting to locate all interested individuals. For more information or to submit address updates, please contact the Office of Alumni Affairs (see contact information on page 36.) 🐾



ualberta.ca

www.ualberta.ca

Your electronic gateway to the University of Alberta

www.ualberta.ca/~alumni

The Alumni Association homepage; includes a calendar of events and a link to the on-line version of *New Trail*

News and Events

www.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio/EVENTS.HTM

A listing of events and activities taking place on campus

bears.ualberta.ca

The official homepage of U of A Athletics and Recreation, includes varsity athletics schedules

www.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio

On-line edition of the University's official newspaper, published every two weeks during the academic year

www.su.ualberta.ca/gateway

On-line edition of the *Gateway* student newspaper

Special Interests/Just for Fun

www.ualberta.ca/~rditzian/peoplefind.html

Includes a huge list of resources for finding people on the Internet

www.ualberta.ca/~gdegree/ace.htm

The official homepage of the Aquarium Club of Edmonton

www.ualberta.ca/EDMONTON

A "Welcome to Edmonton" site of interest to visitors and residents alike

www.ualberta.ca/~kmgrant

The winner of the award for the best U of A student homepage

www.cs.ualberta.ca/~chinook

Play a game of checkers against the world champion program 🐾

This past autumn, when more than 1,200 students were hauling suitcases, boxes, and bags into the Lister Hall residence, music professor Joy Berg was also settling in for the academic year.

Berg is the first University of Alberta professor to live in residence as part of a new faculty in residence initiative. She lives just down the hall from the student dorms on the main floor of Henday Hall in an apartment unit similar to those of the residence life coordinator and the Lister Hall Students' Association president.

"I did it, partly, to be involved with students in their life, and to see what kinds of things are happening in residence," says Berg, a doctoral candidate from Iowa who is covering a one-year sabbatical leave in the Department of Music. But she's also found it convenient to live at Lister, which is only a 10-minute walk from her office in the Fine Arts Building. "It makes life easy for me."

Says Berg, "It challenges me, too, in trying to be creative in promoting it to other academics." In the new year she hopes to encourage more faculty to participate in aspects of residence life, perhaps by sharing meals with students in the dining hall or participating in residence-based social activities.

The faculty in residence program at the U of A is based on an American model that has

A Prof in Rez

Music professor Joy Berg moves into Lister Hall

been successfully used to foster connections between academia and student life. "I give a lot of credit to the residence life people for being willing to try something new," says Berg.

Since moving into residence, Berg has been impressed with the professionalism of student residence meetings and with the emphasis on students leading full and varied lives during their time on campus. It might have come as a surprise for some of Berg's students to see her "at home" — "It's been interesting to see them during day-to-day contact, eating in the cafeteria," she says — but she's made many friends. Several of her student neighbors recently attended a performance of the U of A Concert Choir, which Berg directs along with teaching introductory music and conducting courses.

Having previously lived in residence as a student on smaller campuses, Berg at first found the sheer vastness of Lister Hall, and the noise that 1,200 students can generate, a little intimidating. But she's come around. "It's quite cozy living," she laughs. "It's a great community ... a great place to live." 🐾



Lotus Studio

BREAKING GROUND

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...it makes *sense*.

Making a House a HOME

U of A is home to the first western Canadian Habitat for Humanity campus chapter

THE first western Canadian university-based chapter of Habitat for Humanity was recently established at the University of Alberta. The group, part of a worldwide Christian organization that builds affordable housing for families and communities in need, is already actively raising funds toward a "dream goal" of \$60,000 annually, says graduate student **Maureen Hupfer**, '84 BCom, '90 MA, the vice-president of the campus chapter. That's the amount of money that would be required to build one wholly U of A-funded Habitat for Humanity home.

The students and alumni involved in the campus chapter have already held innovative fundraising activities such as a "Putt for Habitat" booth at the Edmonton Home Show, a teddy bear raffle, and a pumpkin-carving contest. Activities planned for early 1998 include a black-light bowling night and a skiing

event at Edmonton's Snow Valley Ski Club.

Educating fellow students, colleagues and the community about the need for decent, affordable housing is another goal of the campus chapter, which has its own Web site (find it at www.ualberta.ca/~uofahfh) and builds awareness through its presence at campus events. Volunteers also participate in the construction and renovation of Habitat for Humanity-sponsored houses and help out at fundraising events.

"There's something for everyone to do," says Hupfer, who is one of several alumni involved.

For more information on Habitat for Humanity or on opportunities to support the campus chapter, visit its Web site or contact president Lynn L'Abbe at (403) 962-1314 or via e-mail at llabbe@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca.



"University operator, may I help you?"

Those may be the first words you'll hear if you call the University of Alberta main switchboard. Staffing the University's "front lines" to the public are longtime operators Shirley Kelly, Shirley Flemming, and Evelyn Hazlewood.

With more than 60 years of experience on the switchboard among them, the operators are not easily phased by the wide range of phone queries they receive. "Someone once called and asked me if fish had lips," Kelly says with a perfectly straight face. "And the weirdest call I ever got ... well, I can't tell you about that."

Each of the three operators handles perhaps 150 to 200 calls per hour during the switchboard's operating hours of 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Understandably, when they go home they don't necessarily feel like answering the phone. Says Flemming, "I make my husband answer it." Kelly says, "When we're planning a holiday, I always think, 'I hope there are no phones around.'"

To do the job well, the operators need to be resourceful, and to be informed about everything from the layout of campus to current University events. Peak periods for calls include registration, sports tournaments and special events, and shortly after major scientific discoveries on campus have been announced. And the lines go crazy every winter during the annual Butterdome craft sale — even though it isn't a University event, people call the U of A switchboard for information.

The most challenging part of their work, the operators say, is figuring out what callers really want and trying to locate it on campus. Whether it's a member of the public calling with a reference question, a young child phoning his or her parent at work, or reporters from around the world calling about a medical breakthrough, the operators maintain a polite tone and unshakeable decorum.

"Earthquakes and seismology? I'll ring for you."



"Would you know what building you lost it in?"



"Just a moment please and I'll put you through to campus security."



On The RISE

When the "Universities '97" issue of *Maclean's* magazine rolled off the press in late November, it showed the University of Alberta as a school on the rise.



The U of A moved up two places in *Maclean's* annual ranking of Canadian universities, rising from eighth to sixth out of 15 medical-doctoral schools this year. And even more heartening for green and gold supporters were results that came from the magazine's reputational survey that showed the U of A as one of the top four universities in Canada.

For its reputational survey, *Maclean's* contacted more than 3,500 high-school guidance counsellors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations. The results placed the U of A in the top five in both the "highest quality" and "most innovative" categories. And it was in top place among the "leaders of tomorrow."

Speaking for the University, Vice-President (Academic) Doug Owrap says that naturally the U of A is pleased with the positive aspects of the *Maclean's* ranking. "We're giving the image that we're a university on the move," he says. However, Owrap doesn't want to make too much of the results. "We still have some concerns about the way the rankings are made, and we are more concerned about meeting our own objectives than conforming to *Maclean's* criteria."

Maclean's ranked the University of Alberta at the very top in medical/science grants and library holdings per student. At the other end of the scale, the U of A ranked last among the 15 medical-doctoral schools in the alumni support category.

Alumni Association president Peter Graham points out that the U of A's low score for alumni support reflects the level of alumni fundraising activity. (*Maclean's* measures alumni support based on the number — not the value — of gifts to the university over the past five years.)

"Throughout the most recent five-year period, the U of A hasn't been as active in seeking alumni support as most other universities," explains Graham. But that's changing. "We're excited about being involved in the launch of the alumni stage of the University of Alberta Campaign next year," he says. "I know our alumni will come through, and then we'll be on the rise in that area, as well."



BEAR COUNTRY

90 YEARS STRONG ...



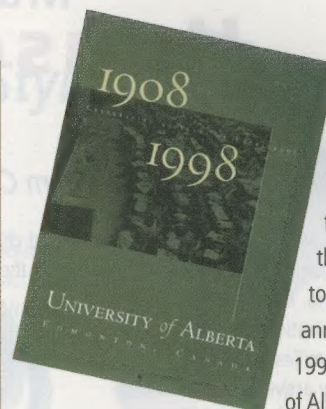
... AND GETTING STRONGER

When people celebrate birthdays, they light candles to commemorate the passage of years.

When the University of Alberta marks its 90th anniversary in 1998, the revelry will be launched with a magical celebration of light – including a gala fireworks display and festive lights strung around the main quad.

All alumni and friends of the University, as well as all people from Edmonton and surrounding communities, are invited to attend the **90th anniversary launch on 7 January 1998** in front of the University's oldest building, Athabasca Hall, from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. After a brief program beginning at 4:30 p.m. and the light ceremony at 5:00 p.m., there will be refreshments – including birthday cake and hot beverages – served both in the quad and in Athabasca Hall and the nearby Central Academic Building. Old-fashioned fun, including sleigh rides, ice sculptures, and ice skating, will also be offered.

The launch is just one of many events that will be held to celebrate the University of Alberta's 90th year. For more information, visit the 90th anniversary Web site at www.ualberta.ca/90th, watch upcoming issues of *New Trail*, or contact the Office of Public Affairs at (403) 492-5044. 🐾



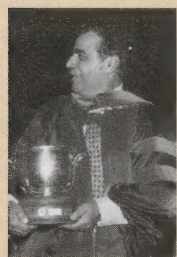
Alumni will receive a special commemorative gift from the University to mark its 90th anniversary: a 1998 University of Alberta calendar. Although

the calendar will be sent at no charge to alumni with current addresses on the alumni and development database, you are invited to make contributions to the 90th Anniversary Fund for Scholarships (or to any other area at the U of A). For more information or for additional copies of the calendar, please contact the Development Office at 492-4418 in Edmonton, 1-888-799-9899 from anywhere in North America, or via e-mail at dev.office@ualberta.ca. 🐾



LANDMARKS

■ Biochemistry researcher **Douglas Scraba**, '61 BSc, '63 BEd, '68 PhD, and U of A lab technicians Paul Hansen and Jack Welch won this year's Louis D. Hyndman Sr. Awards for contributions to improving the comfort and care of lab animals.



faculty member who has excelled in both teaching and research.

■ Professor emeritus of psychology Vincent Di Lollo, English professor Isobel Grundy, and chemistry professor John Vederas have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada.

■ Professor emeritus L.C. Green has received the John Read Medal in international law from the Canadian Council in International Law.

■ **Alvin Schrader**, '66 BA, director of the school of Library and Information Studies, received the 1997 Award for the Advancement of Intellectual Freedom in Canada from the Canadian Library Association.

■ The top two second-year engineering students in Canada – one male and one female who each receive C.D. Howe Memorial Foundation Engineering Awards worth \$18,000 – were both from the U of A this year: electrical engineering student Tim Poon and chemical engineering student Agnes Yuen.

■ The Department of Surgery celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1997. Its proud history includes the first successful open-heart operation in Canada, performed at the U of A by John Callaghan in 1956.

■ Two agricultural, food and nutritional science professors recently won national teaching awards. Paul Jelen is the first Canadian professor to win the Milk Industry Foundation Teaching Award from the American Dairy Science Association, and Frank Robinson has won the 1996-97 Teaching Award of Merit from the National Association of Colleges and Teachers of Agriculture.

■ The U of A has won a national award for an innovative burn treatment developed in partnership with the Westaim Corporation. As part of the award, the U of A research team led by **Ted Tredget**, '74 BSc(Med), '76 MD, will receive a \$10,000 research grant from NSERC and the Conference Board of Canada.

■ Three distinguished individuals received honorary degrees from the U of A at fall convocation: George Erasmus, a respected leader of the Dene and First Nations people; Tatsua Ozawa, a respected politician and international statesman from Japan; and Andy Russell, an Albertan best known for his books about the history, wildlife and environment of the province.

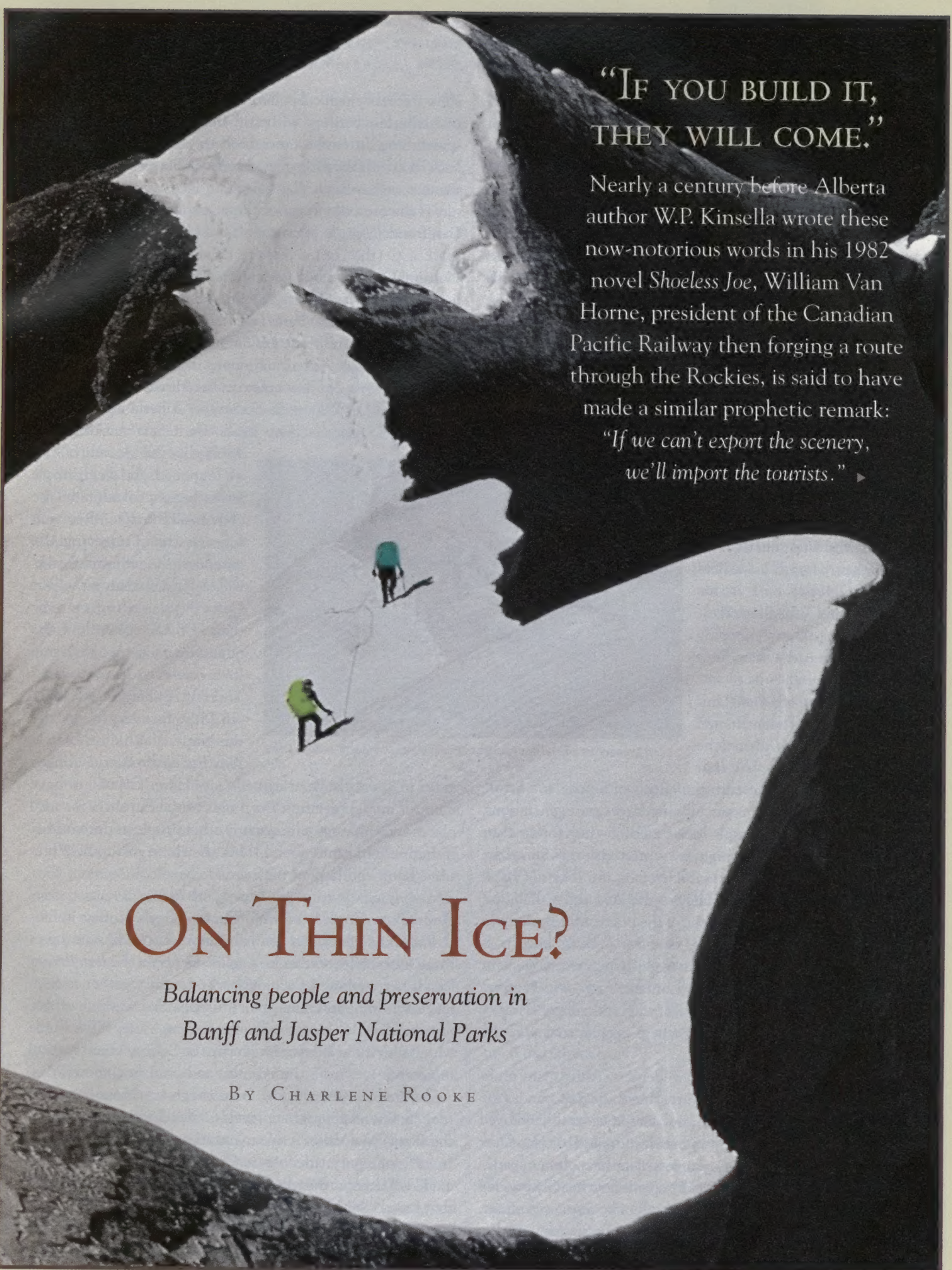
■ **Claudette Tardif**, '68 BEd, '78 MEd, '84 PhD, dean of Faculté Saint-Jean, recently won the Prix Maurice-Lavallée from the Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta for her work promoting francophone education in Alberta.



■ The U of A Bookstore has been named store of the year for the second year in a row by the Western Canadian College Stores Association.

■ Biological sciences professor David Cass and computing science professor Jonathan Schaeffer were the first recipients of the new Board of Governors Awards of Distinction, awarded for the first time at the University's 1997 Annual General Meeting.

■ The new director of library and information systems at the University of Alberta Library is Karen Adams, the former director of public library services in Manitoba and former provincial librarian of Saskatchewan.



"IF YOU BUILD IT,
THEY WILL COME."

Nearly a century before Alberta author W.P. Kinsella wrote these now-notorious words in his 1982 novel *Shoeless Joe*, William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway then forging a route through the Rockies, is said to have made a similar prophetic remark:

*"If we can't export the scenery,
we'll import the tourists."* ►

ON THIN ICE?

*Balancing people and preservation in
Banff and Jasper National Parks*

BY CHARLENE ROOKE



Lous Studio

"WE ARE LOSING OUR NATURE AT AN INCREDIBLY FAST RATE, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE PARKS." *Suzanne Bayley*

Attracting tourists has never been a challenge for Alberta's mountain parks. Banff, which became Canada's first national park when it was formed in 1885, attracts five million visitors annually and Jasper National Park, established in 1907, draws as many as three million every year. However, the burden of all those visitors is slowly destroying the very things – the landscape, the wildlife, the sanctity – that make the parks special places for visitors.

"At first, people came to celebrate the intrinsic, naturally occurring values of the park – the mountains, the streams. Now people go there to shop. We need to reaffirm those earlier values," says U of A renewable resources professor Jim Butler, an international consultant on parks and protected places. Over the years, he says, enjoyment of the natural qualities of the mountain parks has shifted to activities and attractions – golf courses, conventions, shopping malls – that are tourist attractions in themselves and encourage heavy year-round use. "In these parks are refuges of sacredness," says Butler, who first felt that sacredness on a fourth-grade field trip to Oglebay Park in his hometown of Wheeling, West Virginia. "Look at a shopping mall. Where is the sacredness in that? I ask you."

Butler is one of several University of Alberta scientists and researchers whose studies of the mountain parks suggest that steps must be taken to curb the affects of human use before the wilderness there is irreparably altered for future generations.

Because Banff and Jasper look beautiful – lush forest, clear water, wildlife along the highway – most visitors assume the parks are environmentally sound. In fact, the towns of Banff and Jasper sit like plugs in valleys – the Bow and Athabasca, respectively – that contain some of the best wildlife habitat in the Rocky Mountains. These dry, flat valleys, known as "montane" regions, are important feeding areas and movement corridors for wildlife. The same montane area – which represents perhaps five or six per cent of the total area of Banff or Jasper National Parks – is also where people, towns, roads, and railways tend to converge.

The clash of civilization and wilderness creates many problems. Some animals avoid the towns, but those that wander too close risk being hit on the highways or railroad tracks, removed by park wardens, or spoiled by human feeding and contact. Over the years fire has largely been suppressed in the mountain parks, and as a result much of Banff and Jasper is now heavily wooded with maturing spruce and pine instead of younger vegetation, radically altering the composition of the forest. Alpine lakes

show traces of chemical pollution and many have been stocked over the last century with fish from outside the parks for sportfishing. Intensive tourism off the beaten path, into the back country of the parks, may disturb wildlife activity and movement as well as fragile plant species.

These are only a few of the environmental concerns in Banff and Jasper – concerns so broad and widespread that UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has questioned the integrity of Banff as part of the World Heritage Site it designated in the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks (Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks and three provincial parks in B.C.) in 1984.

"Canadians love their national parks," says David Dodge, '82 BSc(Forestry), a former executive director of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society in Alberta and an environmental journalist who hosts *The Chevron EcoFile* on Alberta's CKUA radio. "But we're spoiled, and we think we have the right to unlimited use of them all the time." Research suggests that preserving the nature in the mountain parks will require changing the way Canadians use and manage them. Do Canadians love the mountain parks enough to stop loving them to death?

U of A alumnus Jay Hair, '75 PhD, former president of the National Wildlife Federation and of the World Conservation Union, thinks they will. Says Hair, "Canadians have more of an appreciation for their natural heritage, for wild places and wilderness, than many other people in the world... if they're better informed, I think they'll be glad to help preserve Banff and Jasper."

In the comfortable disarray of Suzanne Bayley's office in Biological Sciences, her computer monitor perches on top of three fat biology textbooks – solid science is the foundation for all her work as an ecologist who brings together science and environmental management issues. She was one of five members of the high-profile Banff-Bow Valley Task Force which also included two University of Calgary scientists and representatives from the business and tourism communities. Appointed in 1994, the task force was given a broad mandate: to recommend appropriate levels for development and use in the Banff-Bow Valley while maintaining ecological integrity. In its final report, titled *At the Crossroads*, the task force concluded, "There is not one corner of this huge, protected area that has not felt the effects of human use."

"We are losing our nature at an incredibly fast rate, inside



Banff Avenue, circa 1900: dirt roads, basic amenities

Parks Canada

"WHEN THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS WILDERNESS, YOU CAN AFFORD TO SET A FEW SPECIAL PLACES ASIDE." *David Schindler*



and outside the parks," says Bayley, who is now studying the effects of the railway and highway on the riparian wetlands in Jasper. The Banff study resulted in more than 500 recommendations to restore and sustain the ecosystem in the Banff area, including controversial proposals such as closing or moving hotels and resorts, putting quotas on population and development in the town, and limiting activity on golf courses and hiking trails.

"When you've always had plenty of wilderness, and then suddenly you ask people to make a phone call to schedule their trail use and they don't understand why, they're going to be unhappy," says Bayley, who points out that the task force also identified several areas of the park in which human use could be safely increased. "What we each have to ask ourselves ... what I've asked myself as a scientist, is 'what am I willing to do to preserve Banff National Park?' Scientists will tell you how to do it, but the public and public policy will tell you if you *can* do it."

The public played a key role in the Banff-Bow Valley study, which incorporated a round table that eventually included more than 2,500 people from across the country representing interests such as tourism, culture, government, the local community, the environment, and the First Nations. The round table supported the task force's vision for preserving the environment in Banff, support that Bayley believes is critical to affect change in Banff: "As a scientist, I learned that I will never get what I want for the environment unless the entire public is on side."

Bayley, who found the task force work so consuming she took a temporary leave of absence from the U of A, says the most gratifying part of the process was learning that most people *do* want to maintain nature in the park. "Even the business people want to keep the park as a beautiful, natural place," says Bayley. A survey of Calgary residents (who make up 60 per cent of the visitors to Banff) revealed that the public feels that wildlife reserves, hiking and picnicking, bird watching and wildlife photography are appropriate in Banff. Shopping, golfing, and fast food restaurants were far down the list.

The Calgary residents survey was only one of the studies commissioned by the task force, which pumped \$2.5 million into management, historical, visitor and tourism, and ecological studies over two and a half years. The ecological research used "state-of-the-art techniques and concepts," according to an international scientific review panel that reviewed the Banff-Bow Valley studies. The ecological research looked at several key indicators or "icons" – such as grizzlies, elk, aspen trees, and

water quality – whose condition would represent some of the complex causes and outcomes in the montane ecosystem.

For instance, consider the grizzlies. The Bow Valley's small grizzly bear population – perhaps only 70 bears – is a keystone species in the ecosystem, one that impacts many other species. One key bear food, the buffaloberry (*shepherdia canadensis*), grows best in the lightly forested areas that are becoming increasingly rare in Banff as the absence of fire turns much of its forest into dense, old growth. As the food they eat becomes less readily available and as human use takes up more of the land, bears must range further and further for food. Without large predators such as grizzlies and wolves in the ecosystem, the population of deer and elk explodes. Overpopulation of deer and elk decimates plant life such as aspen trees, as all the young shoots and vegetation are eaten before they can reach maturity.

The long-term ecological effect of human presence in the park, predicts the study, is a loss of biodiversity – fewer species of the native plants, trees, fish, or wildlife that lived in the park long before humans arrived. "Every change in an ecosystem affects so many other things," says Bayley. "That's why it's so important our recommendations be taken as a whole."

Since the task force report was released in late 1996, Heritage Minister Sheila Copps has added muscle to some of

its recommendations: removing a cadet camp and buffalo paddock to open a crucial wildlife corridor; building new overpasses to allow wildlife to cross the Trans-Canada highway; and placing restrictions on new development in the town of Banff. In addition, a new heritage tourism program in Banff will help visitors understand and appreciate the park and the challenges it faces.

"On one hand, some ecosystems may recover fairly quickly and will respond on their own," says Bayley, citing that wolves took 34 years to return to Banff after they were eliminated from the park in the '50s. "But the kind of changes we've made have happened over a century and it's going to take some time to change them back."

A century ago Banff and Jasper, and the luxurious CP-built resorts that helped put them on the map, were islands of civilization in the western Canadian wilderness. Today, the parks that surround the towns are areas of wilderness in a sea of encroaching civilization. The parks have always tried to accommodate both civilization and wilderness, people and preservation – the National Parks Act of 1930 de-



Banff Avenue, present day: fast food restaurants and boutique shops

Parks Canada



"PEOPLE HAVE BEEN A PART OF THIS LANDSCAPE IN A SIGNIFICANT WAY FOR THE LAST 10,000 YEARS." *Eric Higgs*

clares the parks are for the "benefit, education and enjoyment" of Canadians and that they should be maintained "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

"When the parks were set up, there was probably no need to reconcile those aims," says David Schindler, the Killam Professor of Ecology at the U of A. "When the whole country is wilderness, you can afford to set a few special places aside for enjoyment. But now the need has flip-flopped; the important part of the mandate is now protection." Schindler, who received the international Stockholm Water Prize in 1991 and is world renowned for his influential research on topics such as acid rain and global climate change, is currently supervising research projects in both Banff and Jasper. "I have an interest in preserving the parks, so in my work I want to help them in whatever way I can."

Canada is considered a world leader in managing national parks and protected places and Banff, in particular, is in the world view. "It's critical that it is a conservation model to the world. If we don't follow that model, then that tells the world that what's occurring must be acceptable," says Butler, who attributes extensive developments in some national parks in Japan to the trickle-down effect of the Banff experience.

"Banff is probably the example of the runaway national park," says Dodge, who was "astounded and impressed" by the number and depth of the recommendations made by the Banff-Bow Valley task force. "I think we should be even more cautious in Jasper. We're being naive if we think it's not going to blow up in the same way."

Shortly after Jasper – the largest of Canada's Rocky Mountain parks – was established in 1907, two railways routed through the area. A century before, fur traders had established a cabin just outside what is now the eastern boundary of the park. And as many as 10,000 years before that, the Athabasca Valley was populated by indigenous people who lived, hunted and fished in the area.

"The formation of the park was crucial, in many respects, to the history of Jasper, but it is by no means the only factor to consider," says Eric Higgs, a U of A anthropology professor who heads the Culture, Ecology and Restoration project (www.ualberta.ca/~cerj/cerj.htm) currently underway in Jasper National Park. Higgs, an environmental anthropologist, believes that environmental problems are really cultural problems, and "to change them we have to understand the attitudes, values and beliefs that created them."

The motivation for Higgs' project is the widely-held per-

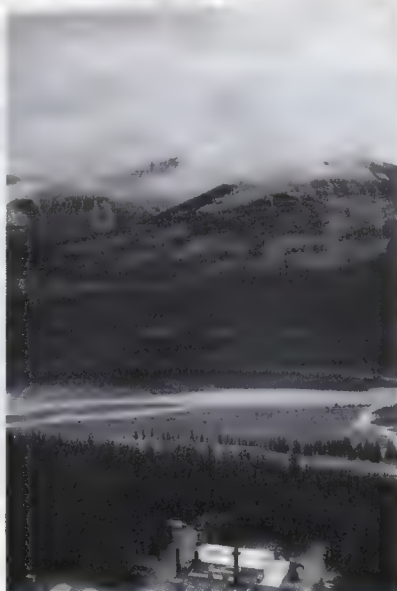
ception that Jasper is a wilderness area that has been largely free of human influence. Not true, says Higgs. "People have been a significant part of this landscape in a significant way for the last 10,000 years. Now, we're starting to ask 'What's wrong and how can we fix it?'"

The CER project looks at a broad range of human activity in Jasper – ranging from obvious intrusions such as highways, railroads, campgrounds, trails, and power and water lines, to more subtle, long-term influences such as the introduction of non-native plant and animal species, the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and the displacement of Native people. Researchers and students from disciplines such as anthropology, history, ecology, and archeology are working on diverse projects that range from interviewing longtime park residents to studying the history of fire in the park.

One outcome of the project, which is funded in part by Jasper National Park, will be a computer-generated model of the 64-square-kilometre study area that will allow users to click on a particular place and see how it has changed through time. This geographic information system will help researchers understand why the landscape has evolved the way it has and develop ideas of how to better manage it in the future. "So far Jasper has been less affected by human activities than Banff, so the potential exists to prevent some things before they happen...it's a truer test of our culture to see if we can work in a preventive way rather than a corrective way," says Higgs.

Correcting human influence on the landscape – the "restoration" part of the project – is a complex process. It's not as simple as restoring a painting or a piece of furniture, says Higgs. "The object is not to restore an ecosystem back to any fixed point," he says, since ecosystems continue to change and evolve all the time. "Ecological restoration, properly conceived, is as much about the retrieval and regeneration of sustainable beliefs and practices as it is about regaining ecological integrity."

Restoring the land requires long-term solutions, agrees U of A renewable resources professor Anne Naeth. "We talk about restoring land, but we don't always consider how to make it stay that way," she says. Naeth, who works extensively with soils and vegetation in disturbed areas, makes a careful distinction between reclamation and restoration. Reclamation is returning disturbed land to productive use and equivalent land capability, such as replanting grasses where a pipeline has been buried in a field or turning an open pit coal mine into a man-made lake. Restoration, on the other hand, involves returning the conditions and ecosystem that existed in an area



Jasper, present day: dense forests, loss of biodiversity

Jeanine Rhenntulla

"WE TALK ABOUT RESTORING THE LAND, BUT WE DON'T ALWAYS CONSIDER HOW TO MAKE IT STAY THAT WAY." *Anne Naeth*



before it was disturbed by humans. "I think restoration is absolutely what we have to go after in national parks," says Naeth, who has done restoration work in both Banff and Jasper. "But we are really kidding ourselves if we think it's going to be easy. It's going to require a lot of rethinking."

Currently, Naeth is studying the invasion of knapweed into Jasper National Park. The seeds of invasive plants such as knapweed are inadvertently brought into the park on hiking boots, vehicles and even in animal droppings, and they quickly take root in worn or bare areas by roadsides or railways and in the remote back country. They compete with and eventually force out native plant species, radically changing the landscape. "One little seed. I know it sounds really melodramatic, but that's all it takes for these species to spread," says Naeth. Herbicides are the only means that researchers have found for eliminating some of these invaders.

Naeth tempers her optimism for restoring the parks with healthy realism. "I think we can reclaim almost anything, but I'm not sure we can restore it...I'm not sure people are willing to do what's required to eliminate these invader species from the parks." That might include scraping off your hiking boots, hosing down your vehicle, or feeding your trail horse native grain, before you take them into the park. "People want to protect parks, but they also want to use them," says Naeth. "If we're going to restore the land, it entails a whole different vision of how we're going to use parks."

Just outside Jasper National Park, a project such as the proposed Cheviot mine, a 23-kilometre-long strip coal mine slated for development just a few kilometres from the park's east boundary, poses a threat to ecosystems within the park. Naeth, who has worked extensively on energy sector projects such as reclaiming pipeline and coal mine sites, says, "When somebody develops a project just outside the park, those boundaries are arbitrary in the true sense." Man-made borders can't contain plant seeds, the movements of animals, or emissions in the air. "Ecology doesn't have boundaries," she says.

U of A researchers propose several alternatives to halt and repair damage to the mountain parks, and they all have one thing in common: not one of them calls for eliminating people from the parks. "The last thing you want is a national park that nobody can get to, because parks need a constituency of supporters for their long-term survival," says Butler. "But in the future, you might have to wait your turn."

Butler supports an ecotourism model for Banff and Jasper,

which he describes as nature travel that benefits conservation. He has helped develop ecotourist programs in exotic locales such as the Amazon jungle and on the island in Indonesia that is home to the rare Komodo dragon. Ecotourism involves carefully controlling the amount and type of activity in protected places so that people can enjoy them without harming them. It might involve invoking quotas or fees, which areas such as B.C.'s famous West Coast Trail have adopted. "It means shifts, it means deleting things that have no importance to the environment," says Butler, who would like to see development in national parks limited to facilities that facilitate enjoyment of the natural values of the parks.

Business professor Ray Rasmussen agrees that "people walk through a place, and they feel its spirit, but they don't understand it and they don't understand its problems." The director of the Environmental Research and Study Centre on campus says that "environmental literacy" is a first step to helping people understand why it's important to protect wilderness. Yet ironically, interpretive programs – the educational displays, tours and information that are crucial to developing public awareness of issues and problems in wilderness areas – have largely been eliminated from Canadian national parks due to budget restrictions.

Rasmussen believes the University has a mandate to educate people about the environment. "We can translate science, we can go beyond a simple advocacy message and help the public decide what to do about some of these issues," he says. The ERSC found that less than five per cent of U of A students are exposed to applied study of the environment. It's working to have environmental case studies incorporated into teaching both at the University and high school levels and to spread environmental knowledge through public lectures and its Web site (www.ualberta.ca/~ersc). "We barely know what nature is anymore," says Rasmussen, himself an avid hiker and environmentalist. "If we think people need to be educated about what the national parks are and what they stand for, our biology classes, our business classes, our school systems, ought to be going into the parks."

For many people, the solution to relieving the heavy visitor load in the Rockies is simple: create more parks. Banff and Jasper, like other national parks created in the early twentieth century, were established to celebrate unusual or spectacular features – geysers, hot springs, giant redwoods, mountains – and not the typical landscape of certain regions. Even today, the mountain parks are much more popular with visitors than a national park such as Elk Island, a mixed parkland preserve



Jasper, 1915: grassy clearings, mixed vegetation

Jasper National Park



David Dodge

"IT NEVER WAS OURS.
WE'RE JUST TAKING CARE OF IT FOR A WHILE." *Jim Butler*

just northeast of Edmonton. "We often sacrifice the unique for the commonplace," says Butler. He refers to a phenomenon known as "parochial perception," which means that locals rarely appreciate what is unique about their native landscape. Alberta supports 19 different wildlife regimes but only a handful of them have been enshrined in parks and protected places.

"There are lot of areas we could use to deflect the traffic from Banff and Jasper, areas that are just as beautiful in their own right," says Schindler, citing the Willmore Wilderness area, the Canmore area surrounding Banff, and the Kananaskis area in the foothills of the Rockies. "If you protect these areas, and then for some reason ... nobody's visiting there anymore, then you can always bring in some development or log them or mine them," he says. "But it's nearly impossible to move in the other direction."

On the wall of Schindler's office hangs one vision for the future: a map of the "Y2Y" or Yellowstone to Yukon wildlife corridor. Named for the 2,800 kilometre stretch of the Rocky Mountains that it would include, the corridor would encompass a series of national and provincial parks and protected areas and establish a safe path for wildlife migration through the current maze of highways, railways, settlements, and provincial, park, and state borders. Butler, another proponent of the Y2Y corridor, says it would be "a world model of excellence in conservation" if it were formed.

Other directions for managing parks and their visitors in the future come from one of Butler's graduate students, PhD candidate Ross Chapman, who recently completed a study in Elk Island and Jasper National Parks on visitor experiences. Chapman, who has worked in the national parks sys-

tem for 27 years, says his findings show that most visitors – more than 80 per cent – go to the parks to view wildlife. "It's almost primitive, the connection people feel to the wildlife ... and the characteristics seem to be pretty universal," says Chapman, who surveyed and interviewed visitors to the parks from all over the world. His findings may not seem surpris-

ing, but for years scientists have studied nature in the parks without counting people in the equation. Chapman says, "We have to include humans in our definition of ecosystems and how we manage them." For instance, if wildlife viewing is so important to visitors, park planning must accommodate it by developing roadside turnouts, reducing speed limits, and providing interpretive programs to educate people about the risks of interacting with wildlife – practices that not only enrich the visitor experience, but ultimately are also better for the parks.

More than a hundred million years ago the massive plates that make up the surface of the earth began to clash, folding and thrusting up the slabs of rock that formed the awe-inspiring mountains we know as the Rockies. Humans have been specks on that landscape for perhaps 10,000 years; national parks for just 100. "These are magnificent parts of our natural heritage," says Jay Hair. "It's not for a province or even a country that you're entrusted with these, it's for the entire world."

At an ERSC-sponsored lecture this past September on campus, Jim Butler made a similar observation. He appealed to the largely student audience to help preserve the wilderness in national parks into the next millennium and beyond.

"It never was ours," he said. "We're just taking care of it for a while." ➤

Icefields, a novel by Thomas Wharton, '91 BA, '93 MA, won the grand prize for best book overall at the 1995 Banff Mountain Book Festival. It tells of one man's obsession with a glacier near Jasper, and freezes a moment in time before the arrival of the railway changed that place forever. The brief excerpt reprinted here gives a flavour of the clash between civilization and wilderness described in his novel.

The 1898 expedition was Trask's first as head guide.

They had started from Banff in search of Collie's prize, and he had found his own. A wild valley waiting for a resourceful young man to see its potential.

Now he is part-owner of the chalet and its marvelous glasshouse, half a day's journey by train from the growing town of Jasper. It was he who convinced the railway magnates to build a spur line from the wide Athabasca valley into this more remote and colder region of the mountains.

He has a responsibility to ensure that conversation travels a smooth path, and so he leads it, like a string of pack ponies, out of deadfall and other difficulties.

– Cold and desolate. I came west from Bruce Country, Ontario, at the age of sixteen, my head stuffed with foolish notions. There wasn't much in Banff, and less than nothing here. Whatever I had, I had to make for myself. And now look at the place. I've got a theory. You can measure the progress a frontier settlement makes by counting how many fewer dogs there are roaming the streets every year.

He drops back heavily into the comfort of his velvet-backed chair, waves his cigarette with a flourish.

– All this in a decade. I'm sure Doctor Byrne agrees it's a change for the better.

Byrne smiles and sips from his tin cup.

Trask takes note of the admiring glances directed at the doctor. A romantic figure to those who keep to the immaculate lawns that girdle the chalet and go no further. Elspeth certainly seems to like him. Reserved, cultured, gentlemanly, and yet he was trapped down in that crevasse, during a dangerous expedition. It could, Trask muses, be turned into a profitable curiosity. The man who was trapped in the jaws of icy death. The icy jaws of death might be better. Trask wonders if he could persuade Byrne to lead guided walking tours up to the glacier. *It might work. If he wasn't such a stiff-necked bastard.*

– There must be a fantastic view of the icefield from the summit of Arcturus. Byrne glances up at the sound of the voice. Freya Becker, the travel writer.

– I'm tackling it this summer, she says. What about a teahouse up there, Mr Trask?

Byrne studies her. The notorious Miss Becker. Pilloried by the Canadian papers for her one-woman attack on the male bastion of mountaineering. He had heard of her before she came to Jasper, and this is not the woman he had imagined. Not this slender, sun-burned girl who stirs restlessly in her chair.

– A hot drink at the summit would fetch any price you'd dare charge.

– It's a thought, Trask says without looking at her. The more civilized we can make things, the better.

Next to Freya Becker sits Hal Rawson, the young poet working for Trask as a trail guide. He has not said a word yet this afternoon. When Byrne catches his eye he looks away. ■

Question Period:



Satisfaction for the Inquiring Mind

This year Anne Naeth became the 17th University of Alberta faculty member to win a 3M Fellowship since 3M Canada Inc. and the Society for Teaching and Learning in Higher Education created the Fellowships in 1986 to recognize excellence in teaching at Canadian institutions of higher learning. No other school has won more.

Up to 10 of the Fellowships are awarded each year. The 3M Fellows are invited to a retreat to share their experiences and are encouraged to work individually and collaboratively to enhance teaching and learning at their own institutions and through larger initiatives supported by the Society.

At the U of A the Fellows come from across campus, but they are united by their passion for teaching and respect for their students. Through their involvements in the classroom and beyond, the 3M Fellows represent a wealth of experience and knowledge. Recently, *New Trail* tapped, in a very modest way, some of that knowledge and experience. There were some questions we thought our readers might find interesting ...



New Trail thanks all the 3M Fellows who participated for their good-natured cooperation in this feature.

Manfred Prokop

Is it easier for an English-speaking person to learn German, or for a German-speaking person to learn English?

English and German are related languages. Hundreds of years ago, the ancestors of modern-day English and German developed differences in grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary which have become more and more accentuated over the centuries so that the two are nowadays not easily mutually intelligible.

In the course of its development, English grammar has become greatly simplified. There are very few endings which characterize "cases" or "gender." It is easy to see that acquiring a basic command of English would not take very long; the "problem" with English is that it has so many combinations and expressions which cannot be logically explained: Why does one wait "for" a person? Waiting "on" a person is something totally different, and "on" surely does not mean "on top of something" as in "the book is on the table."

German has a — unfortunately for our students — well-developed system of such endings. This case system is not too hard to learn (there IS a system to the madness), but it is hard to remember quickly and accurately all the details, for example, in a conversation.

German has many more explicit rules, but once those have been mastered, it is relatively easy to develop one's proficiency. English has a less complex system of explicit rules and forms, but acquiring an idiomatic use of the language probably takes somewhat longer. The best way of acquiring either language is, of course, to spend some time in the country where the other language is spoken so that the use of forms and words becomes "automatic," second-nature, so to say.

Manfred Prokop is a professor of German in the Department of Modern Languages and Comparative Studies. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1989. He has a special interest in studying the methodology of foreign language teaching and applied linguistics.



Jim Newton

What's the best advice you can give to University students?

The best advice I can give to university students is to balance their lives if at all possible. Getting a degree is just one of the things that time in university can provide. Some relationships begin in university and others may end as the student grows away from a previous time in her/his life. Out-of-class activities can provide a lot of satisfaction, as well as knowledge or skills that will be useful after university. Such activities include volunteering, clubs, working with other students on class projects, interacting with other university staff or students on a host of bases, etc. University (and learning) has to be seen as a part of their lives, not as a separate activity that goes on for a few years and then is over. But getting the most out of university means investing more of your time and energy than just going to class and leaving the campus. This is a large diverse community, and the opportunity to be here and be a real part of it should not be missed.

Jim Newton is a professor of accounting and management information systems and a former Dean of Students. He won his 3M Fellowship in 1990. He now works in the area of conflict resolution and mediation.





David Cook

How does a headache remedy work to relieve pain?

It sounds like an easy question doesn't it? After all, we have known about Aspirin ("ASA") since the beneficial effects of this class of compound were first noted about 250 years ago, by a doctor named Edmund Stone. He reasoned that since aches and fevers were common in marshy areas, it might please the good Lord to provide a remedy from plants in the same region. ASA itself was introduced into medicine almost exactly 100 years ago. BUT we had no clear idea how it worked, even in the late 1960s when I first taught this area to medical students. In 1971, Sir John Vane, who later received a Nobel prize for his efforts, showed that ASA blocks the enzyme which generates a group of compounds called collectively the prostaglandins. These compounds sensitize pain receptors. Thus a stimulus which would not normally be experienced as painful, becomes painful in the presence of prostaglandins. No prostaglandins and – voilà – no perceived pain! So the mystery has largely been solved – ASA blocks prostaglandin production, and thus blocks our ability to experience pain. Codeine relieves pain by quite a different mechanism, but that is another story!

David Cook is a professor of pharmacology in the Faculty of Medicine. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1996. He has a particular interest in studying signal transduction in smooth muscle and the mechanism of cerebrovascular spasm.

John Hoddinott

Do climbing plants move up poles the same way in the southern hemisphere?

If you go off to the greenhouses and make observations on how plants climb, you will discover that some plants climb to the right while some climb to the left. That observation is reinforced by listening to the early part of the Michael Flanders and Donald Swan song, "Misalliance," about the love between a "left handed honeysuckle and a right handed bindweed."

Obviously uniform direction of climbing is not fixed by being in the northern hemisphere and it must be a genetic trait, part of the nature of each species. How could we determine whether nurture has any impact on the expression of that nature? We could perform transplant experiments, raising Canadian plants in Australia to see if the genetic determination of climbing

direction is fixed or reversed according to hemisphere. The experimental design would have to consider keeping plants under quarantine conditions to avoid introducing yet another nuisance species into Australia.

This question forms a cautionary tale for genetic engineers. What happens to the progeny of such a "misalliance"? Listen to the ending of the Flanders/Swan song "Misalliance" to consider the "disgrace" of the young plant not knowing which way to turn and growing straight up and falling "flat on its face."

John Hoddinott is a professor of biological sciences who is currently on a three-year study leave at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1994. His particular research areas of interest are environmental biology and ecology, and physiology and cell biology.

Michael Roeder

When is it appropriate to clap during a symphony?

According to modern concert etiquette, it is not really considered appropriate to applaud until the entire symphony has been performed. We want to experience the work as a whole, even though it contains separate movements. But when works such as Brahms's First Symphony or Beethoven's Third Symphony were performed in the nineteenth century, individual movements could have been greeted with applause, and if an audience liked a movement enough they might have requested it to be encored or played again.

This is easy to imagine, since individual movements may end so vigorously and so affirmatively that they seem to invite such a response. Mozart tells us in a letter to his father that the Parisian audience liked his new symphony of 1778 so much that they greeted special themes or unusual effects with applause during the performance, much like an appreciative jazz audience of today might respond to special moments in an improvised solo. I don't advise this approach at a modern symphony performance as you could easily disturb members of the audience or of the orchestra, but it is fun to realize Mozart might have heard appreciative responses as you quietly listen to his Paris Symphony.

Thanks for asking your interesting question.

Michael Roeder is a professor of music who received a 3M Fellowship in 1995. He has particular interests in the areas of Classic and Romantic music, the concerto, the music of Brahms, Mozart, opera, and the history of jazz.

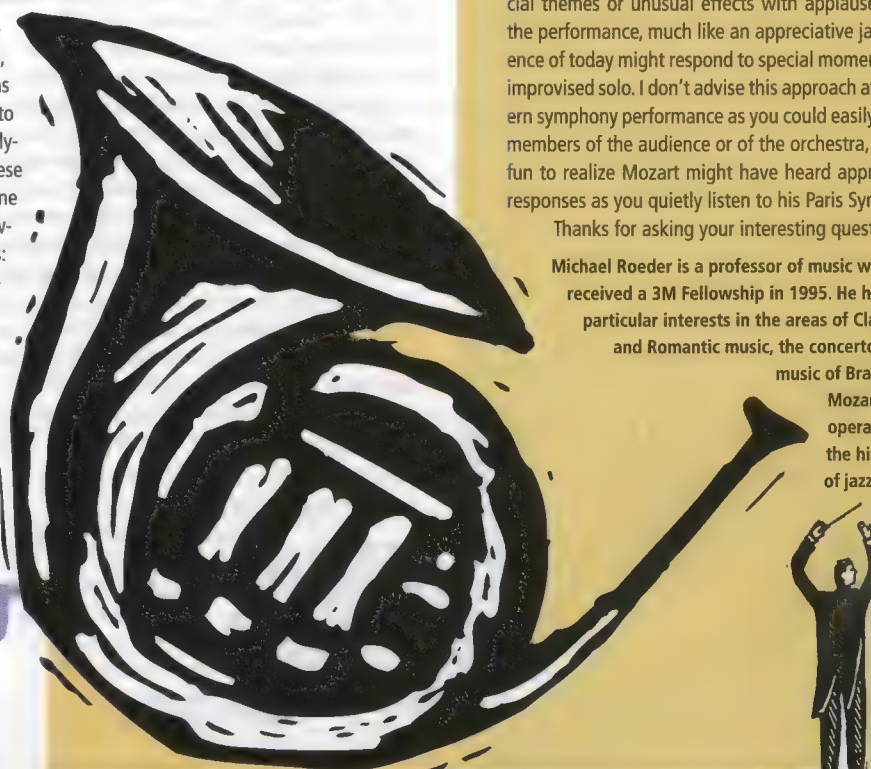
Lois Stanford

Which language requires the most difficult sounds for native English-speakers to make?

I think most English speakers would find clicks, which occur in a number of languages spoken in southern Africa, pretty difficult to deal with. Clicks aren't hard to make as single sounds: a bilateral click is what you say to a horse to make it move along, and a tongue-tip click is a commonly-heard sound of exasperation. It's when you try to use these clicks as consonants in the stream of speech, and combine them rapidly and smoothly with other consonants and vowels, that English tongues seem to tie themselves in knots: just try saying "Coca-Cola" with one of those clicks wherever there is a 'c'! Now, do it at your normal rate of speaking! If you want to hear a language with clicks spoken, rent the video of the movie *The Gods Must Be Crazy*. The background language exhibits a great variety of click consonants.

Lois Stanford is an associate professor and chair of the Department of Linguistics. She received her 3M Fellowship in 1989. Her areas of research interest include psycholinguistics and syntax.

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Ray Rasmussen

Why do some people commit themselves to their jobs, while others don't?

One of my goals in teaching about the social science of organizations is to get people to connect their own experiences to theories and concepts. If the question about commitment were to arise in one of my classes, I would ask the students if they could remember a job they had held – or a course they been in – in which they were committed to what they were doing. I'd explain that commitment means being goal-oriented ... doing the extras that are needed to do the job well. It doesn't mean being a workaholic.

Once the answers had been shared, I'd ask a related question: "Can you remember a time at work or in school when you were going through the motions ... doing enough to get by, but not really committing to the job?" Then, I might point out that the causes of job commitment can be explained by either dispositional or situational factors. A dispositional approach suggests that a person is either committed or not, regardless of the circumstances. In contrast, a situational approach suggests that things in the job situation – perhaps, the way the job is designed or its rewards – explain commitment or lack of commitment.

To further explore this dispositional/situational distinction, I would ask how many in the class had been in both positions recently: committed in one job and simply going through the motions in another. I've found that most people in the room would raise their hands. Then, I'd ask them to discuss what that means ... which of the two explanations, dispositional or situational, best explains their own behavior.

Next, I'd ask them create a list explaining what was going on in the job or course that made them feel committed or not committed. I would ask them to share their lists to identify common factors. After that, I'd present a model of job motivation suggesting performance motivation is a function of the situation as well as an individual's disposition. Situational factors would include how well the job is designed, the clarity of goals, the decision-making style employed, the rewards, etc.

I would then ask the students to indicate which of these situational factors they listed. Finally, I would poll the class, finding out how many had indicated that the job itself affected them, the clarity of goals, how decisions were made, the rewards they received, and so on. I would continue in this way, asking questions related to experience, presenting concepts and asking students to create meaning (theory) from their shared experiences, until I could lay out a theoretical perspective on the concept of commitment.

Ray Rasmussen is a professor of organizational analysis. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1987. His teaching interests include interpersonal communication, motivation and productivity.

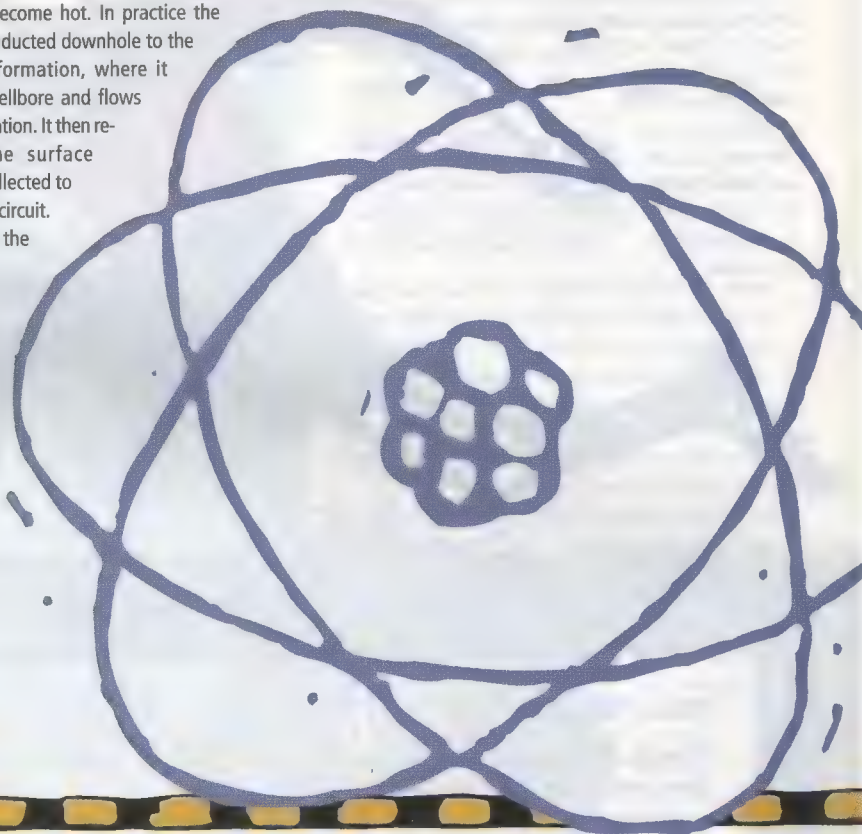
Fred Vermeulen

How can electromagnetic energy be used to help recover oil from the oil sands?

Alberta is blessed with an abundance of heavy oil, which in its native state in the underground formation is very viscous, with a consistency much like that of cold molasses. To induce the oil to flow through the formation towards the wellbore, where it is collected and pumped to the surface, it is generally necessary to reduce its viscosity so it flows more like melted butter. This can be achieved by raising the temperature of the oil from an initial temperature of, typically, 15°C to somewhere near 100°C. One way of achieving this is by passing an electric current through the formation, which will heat it, much like the electric current that flows through the heating element of an electric range will cause it to become hot. In practice the current is conducted downhole to the oil bearing formation, where it leaves the wellbore and flows into the formation. It then returns to the surface where it is collected to complete the circuit. Almost all of the

electrical heating occurs within a few metres of the wellbore where the current density is largest. This is also the bottleneck region, where oil from throughout the formation congregates and causes a traffic jam that can seriously impede the flow into the well. Heating this region consumes only a small amount of electrical power but, by eliminating the bottleneck effect, can result in a two to four-fold increase in the oil production rate. An additional benefit that occurs is that the total amount of oil that is recovered can be increased from typically about eight per cent to about 15 per cent of the original oil in place in the formation.

Fred Vermeulen is a professor of electrical and computer engineering. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1990. He has a special interest in electromagnetism and its use for the recovery of oil from heavy oil deposits and from decontaminated soil.

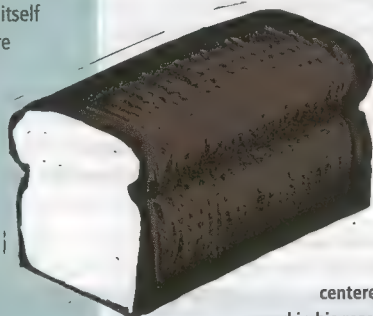


David Cass

What is the most widely cultivated crop on earth?

The most widely cultivated crop in terms of the amount of land surface area that it covers is probably wheat with corn not too far behind. Wheat is widely cultivated because it can be used in breadmaking and is, as a result, mostly for human consumption. There is no other grain that has wheat's ability; this feature has to do with the types of protein in wheat. Corn is widely cultivated because of its high productivity and ability to grow in very warm climates. Corn is used for human consumption and as a forage crop for domestic animals. Both wheat and corn are fairly deficient in terms of proteins important for human diets despite the fact that there have been some improvements over the last 40 years or so. Humans whose diets consist of wheat and corn (and no meat or dairy products) must supplement their diets with plant seeds having considerably higher protein content. This should include many edible seeds (or products from them) from the bean family.

David Cass is a professor and associate chair of the Department of Biological Sciences. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1996. His research interests have centered around fertilization and embryogenesis in flowering plants, the primary plant used in his research being maize (corn).



Graham Fishburne

Why do children receive "physical education," and why is it important for them to be active?

Nature intended children to be active. Through research we know that strong healthy bones are developed through weight-bearing activities – that is why nature provides children with the natural impetus to run, jump, and to climb trees. In fact, in the early school years children run to the "gymnasium" to participate in active movement. Unfortunately, for many children, nurture begins to change their natural movement behavior. Conditioning children to sit each day at school desks and in front of computer and television screens for many hours at a time leads to the adoption of more sedentary lifestyles – inactive lifestyles that pose serious health risks. For many children physical fitness declines as they progress through their school years. This should not be the case. Children should maintain their natural penchant for active movement. As parents and educators we need to facilitate opportunities for children to

engage in active movement throughout their school years. Children need to develop the skills, knowledge and competencies to ensure they continue with a healthy, active lifestyle throughout adulthood. Their length and quality of life could depend on it.

Graham Fishburne is a professor of elementary education. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1990. His research interests include children's motor learning and motor development, psychological aspects of motor behavior, hemispheric brain differences and movement, and visual and kinesthetic imagery development.

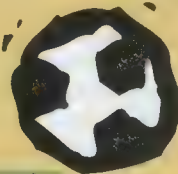


Roger Beck

Can we count on government to do what's best for society?

No, we can't. We have a political system in which voters theoretically choose elected officials who will act in their best interests. However, voters are not very well informed (for good economic reasons), so this means voters have little detailed knowledge of what to expect from different candidates. And correspondingly, candidates and parties have incomplete knowledge about what government policies would be best for voters. Thus voters' decisions and government decisions get made with imperfect information. Furthermore, because information is imperfect, there are many opportunities for special interest groups to influence government decisions – so government often acts to benefit special interests, rather than society as a whole. To get better decisions from government, voters must first become aware that government does not always serve society's best interests. Second, voters must become better informed before (and after) casting their ballots. Fortunately, there is considerable evidence that people are becoming more aware of imperfections in government decision-making, and thereby restricting governments' ability to depart from the public interest standard.

Roger Beck is a professor emeritus of marketing, business economics and law. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1986. He has a special interest in the relationship between business and government.

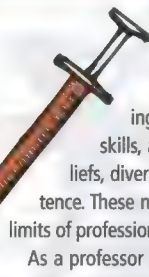


Olive Yonge

How do professionals such as nurses know when it is okay to cross the boundaries of normal professional practice?

That becomes a complicated question because we often see that one professional can act in an unorthodox manner and be viewed as highly effective and yet the actions of another professional who engages in the exact behaviors of the first will be viewed as inappropriate. For example, a professor could tell a joke that enhances the learning environment for the students, but the same joke related by another professor could be the source of student complaints.

In the area of nursing, there are times that some nurses cross the invisible but palatable barrier between the nurse and client. These nurses give gifts to clients, take them on outings or assist them in ways that are never described in the scholarly literature. Through the use of qualitative research methods, factors are emerging to construct a theory of professional boundary cross-



ing. Some of the factors generally relate to the personality of the professional and specifically to a sense of timing, ability to take risks, decision-making skills, ability to articulate a philosophy of beliefs, diversity of interests and an aura of competence. These nurses are not rule-bound and push the limits of professional practice.

As a professor and a nurse these behaviors fascinate me. I would never teach a student to give a gift to a client or to spend their off-duty hours searching for a client's lost dog. However, factors and processes such as creativity, confidence and competence that supposedly precede these behaviours can be taught within a framework of ethics, professional conduct and research-based practice. And yet, in the end, will the unorthodox gift-giving nurse be applauded or disciplined?

Olive Yonge is a professor of nursing. She received her 3M Fellowship in 1993. Her clinical area of expertise is psychiatric/mental health nursing and she is a chartered psychologist.

Frank Aherne

Do pigs really "pig out"? Are they the voracious eaters we popularly believe them to be?



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Margaret-Ann Armour

Why aren't there more women in science?

I wish there was a straightforward answer. It would make changing the situation much easier. One factor that I believe was important but is now changing, is that we used to teach science in such a way that it was not seen by young women as being relevant to their lives. Illustrations of mechanics and forces used hockey pucks and footballs. We still tend to teach science by starting with the theory and then showing how that theory is applied to understanding the processes going on in and around us. For example, when teaching about light, we begin by describing it as a form of energy, we talk about photons and how light travels in straight lines. Finally, we discuss the importance of knowing about light so we can under-



stand how our eyes work. When the physics of light was introduced by a discussion of how the eye works, it was found that not only girls, but boys also, took much more interest in the theoretical treatment of how light travels.

A second factor is the perception which some young women have that they are not good at mathematics. Yet, when a member of WISEST compared the grade points over a 10-year period of students who had completed first-year mathematics at the University of Alberta, she found that the girls consistently did as well as or better than the boys.

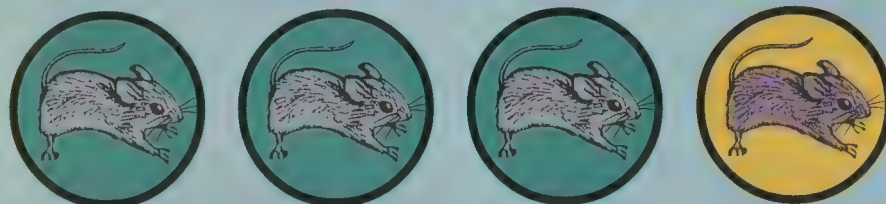
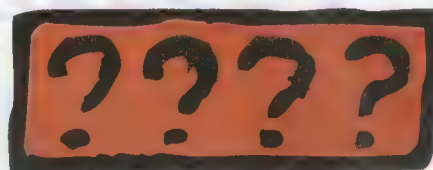
Then there is how science is practised. When elementary school children are asked to draw a

scientist, they often produce a picture of a male wizard-like character and say he works by himself in an isolated laboratory at all hours of the day and night.

Thus, it is not surprising that women in the sciences at the university often ask 'How can I manage a career in science and have a family life?' These are, of course, only a few of the

reasons why young women do not choose to be in science. By identifying as many factors as possible, we in WISEST have been taking action to change the situation.

Margaret-Ann Armour is assistant chair of the Department of Chemistry and an active member of the group Women in Scholarship, Engineering, Science and Technology (WISEST). She received her 3M Fellowship in 1996. Her interests include the safe disposal of toxic chemicals and laboratory teaching.



John Kuspira

Why do some inherited traits skip generations?

There is more than one reason why inherited traits skip generations, but the simplest case is when a trait is recessive. For example, in mammalian species – which, of course, includes humans and mice – the gene **A** for skin pigmentation on rare occasions mutated to **a**, which is associated with the lack of pigmentation (or albinism). **A** and **a** are different forms of the same gene and are called alleles. In most animals and plants, including humans and mice, the alleles of each gene – leaving aside sex-linked genes – occur in pairs. Because **A** is a dominant allele, it expresses its potential whenever it is present – that is, whether the pairing is **AA** (which we call a homozygous condition) or **Aa** (a heterozygous condition). On the other hand, **a** is a recessive allele and only expresses itself when homozygous – that is in an **aa** pairing.

If we think about it, we can see that albinism would have to skip a generation if we were to mate an **AA** mouse with an **aa** mouse. Because the offspring receive one allele from each parent, every one of them

would be heterozygous (**Aa**) – and because **A** is dominant, they would all be pigmented. If these first generation offspring mate, they will produce the second generation progeny of which three-quarters will be pigmented (either **Aa** or **AA**) and one-quarter will be albino (**aa**). We can see, then, that albinism will occur in some individuals in the first and third generations, but not in the second generation.

Of course, in native populations matings are not controlled, and since recessive traits are often undesirable or harmful they will be rare. Therefore, in nature recessive traits will skip generations simply because cases in which two individuals that both carry the recessive allele mate is rare – and even then, only the offspring who receive the recessive allele from both parents will carry the trait.

John Kuspira is a professor emeritus of genetics who received the 3M Fellowship in 1988. He is still actively involved in projects relating to the genetics and cytogenetics of the wheats.

Anne Naeth

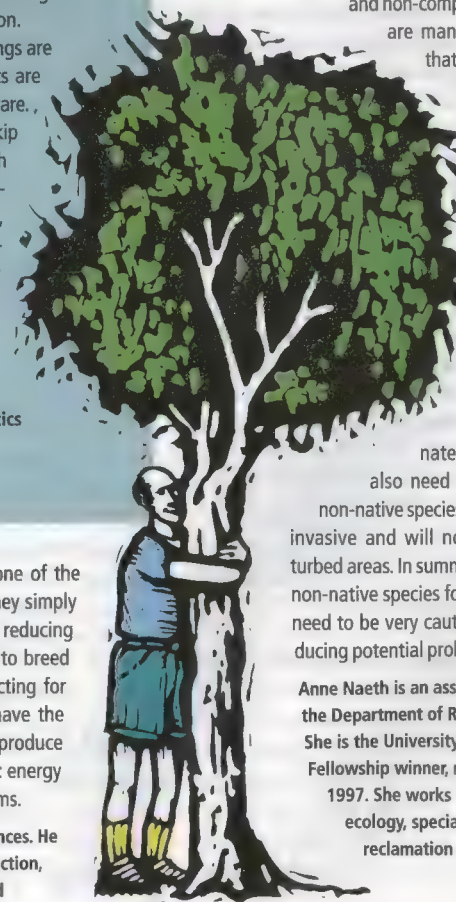
Can there be a role for non-native plant species in repairing damage to our wilderness areas?

Yes, but we must be careful with this. Some non-native plants may be good in a damaged ecosystem on a short-term basis. They often germinate more quickly and evenly and grow faster than native species. For example, if we have a highly erodible soil that must be stabilized quickly, non-native plants could work for that. However, we have to be sure that these are short-lived and non-competitive species. There

are many non-native plants that are very aggressive and highly competitive. They can outcompete the native species for space, light, soil nutrients, and water and other resources. If they get established they do not let the native species encroach, and they tend to dominate the ecosystem. We

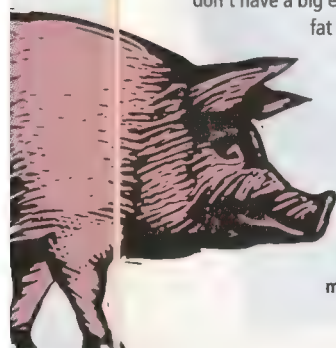
also need to be sure that any non-native species we introduce is non-invasive and will not move into undisturbed areas. In summary then, we can use non-native species for quick cover, but we need to be very cautious we aren't introducing potential problems in the long run.

Anne Naeth is an assistant professor in the Department of Renewable Resources. She is the University's most recent 3M Fellowship winner, receiving the award in 1997. She works in the area of applied ecology, specializing in vegetative reclamation and conservation.



The image we have about pigs having insatiable appetites is quite wrong. In my business, one of the biggest problems we face is that pigs – and in particular, lactating sows – don't eat enough. They simply don't have a big enough appetite. As a result of the concerns we have had over the years about reducing fat in the human diet, the aim of the geneticists who work with pigs has been to breed leaner animals. The problem is that when you select for lean, you are selecting for animals that don't eat as much – that have smaller appetites. You now have the situation where you have larger animals, animals that are more prolific, that produce more milk and more young, but don't eat as much. It's a recipe for disaster: energy output exceeds input and the results are weight loss and breeding problems.

Frank Aherne is a professor emeritus of agricultural, food and nutritional sciences. He received his 3M Fellowship in 1993. A specialist in swine nutrition and reproduction, he is now involved in the design and construction of piggeries to serve the world market for pork.



Dear Professor Einstein:

Max Wyman, the first U of A alumnus to become president of the University of Alberta, believed that great discoveries often came from unexpected quarters. From his own pen once came a surprising revelation: an error in the published work of one of the greatest geniuses of the twentieth century.

By Rick Pilger

Preserved among the papers of the late Max Wyman, '37 BSc, '82 LLD (Honorary), in the University of Alberta's archives is a draft of a letter dated 20 December 1945. Written in Wyman's own hand, it begins:

"Dear Professor Einstein ..."

In the letter, Wyman informs Einstein that he had been asked to review the latter's paper on "The Influence of the Expansion of Space in the Gravitational Fields Surrounding Individual Stars," written with E.G. Straus. And then come these remarkable words:

"I believe that there is a rather serious error in the paper ..."

And there was. The paper had assigned a positive value to a term that should have been negative. It turned out to have been simply a mistake made when the paper was being reworked for publication, but Einstein responded to the correspondence with great interest because Wyman had included with his letter, "a rigorous solution of the field equations" underlying the paper. Not only had Wyman understood the work and spotted the error, he had solved the equations – something Einstein and Straus hadn't accomplished.

This was acknowledged in a letter Wyman received back from the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. Written for Einstein by Straus, it reads, in part:

Professor Einstein and I were both very interested in your explicit solution to the field equations. We have since been able to show that all solutions of the field equation (2) can be transformed into the Schwarzschild solution, a fact of which we were not aware of at the time our paper was written. With this fact in mind your conclusion, that the explicit solution can be made to satisfy the boundary conditions (4), proves the same thing as part III of our paper.

Who was Max Wyman, this person who could correct Einstein's work and capture his attention? In 1945 he was a 29-year-old assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Alberta. He would later become the University's president – the first native Albertan and first U of A alumnus to hold that office.

Throughout his life he firmly believed that no group or individual had exclusive access to truth – it was important to listen to the voice of dissent, for great discoveries could emerge from the unlikely quarters.

As president of the University from 1969 to 1974 and as its vice-president (academic) before that, Wyman helped open up the University. When he died in 1991, he was saluted for his quiet dignity and the role he played in transforming the University into an institution where research flourished and graduate students became part of its communal life.

While Wyman's administrative contributions are well remembered, what is sometimes forgotten is his prodigious talent as a mathematician. For years a standing joke in the mathematics department was "What's the fastest way to solve a differential equation? – Show it to Max Wyman." And the University's stature in the area of cosmology – a pursuit now identified as one of its areas of excellence – is a legacy that can be traced to Wyman's early interest in relativity theory.

In 1950 a bright young South African eager to understand Einstein's unified field theory was sifting through mathematical journals in the University of Cape Town library when he opened the latest *Canadian Journal of Mathematics*. In it he discovered Max Wyman's 1950 paper that unveiled the completely spherical symmetric solution of the theory. "It bowled me over," recalls Werner Israel, who would go on to become a world expert on black holes and a close collaborator with Stephen Hawking, the most celebrated physicist since Einstein.

In 1958 Israel accepted a position in the Department of Mathematics at the U of A. The magnet that drew him was Max Wyman. "He was doing things beyond Einstein," says Israel.

At that time not many people were working on the unified field theory. "It was a select group that included Schrödinger, the discoverer of wave mechanics, as well as Einstein himself," recalls Israel. "And in his mathematical penetration of the theory, Max went beyond everyone else," says Israel, who is now retired and living on the West Coast, where he's an adjunct profes-

sor at the University of Victoria. (For information about Israel's career see the *Great Canadian Scientists Web site* at fas.sfu.ca/css/gcs/.)

Wyman was the first to solve the equations underlying the unified field theory – and the results were disappointing. "Einstein must have felt very depressed," speculates Israel, for Wyman's solution proved to be a nail in the coffin for the theory which Einstein had hoped would effectively merge his theory of gravity with Maxwell's theory of the electromagnetic force and, in so doing, remove some of quantum theory's rough edges.

As brilliant as his contributions to relativity theory were, Wyman didn't confine his scholarly attention to the mathematics of relativity. His "beautiful" papers on Einstein's theory represented less than half of his research interest, notes Israel. "He was one of those rare scientists who establish international reputations in two quite separate fields."

Wyman's other research specialty was in the area of asymptotic expansions, the arm of mathematics that deals with equations too complex to yield an exact answer (chaotic systems, for example) – the best that can be done is to describe properties of their behavior after a long time.

Wyman's penchant for mathematics developed early. Born in Lethbridge he moved with his family to Edmonton where he attended Strathcona High School. There his grade 12 math teacher, recognizing his talent, brought in a first-year university calculus text to keep him occupied. By the time he graduated from high school, Wyman had worked through every problem in the book. And when he entered the U of A in 1932 at age 16, he was able to persuade the mathematics department to let him enrol in second-year calculus.

It wasn't a move the department would regret: when he graduated in 1937 he took with him the department's top award, as well as the Governor General's Gold Medal. Along the way Wyman had also claimed prizes in English and chemistry and a handful of scholarships. But not all his accomplishments during his University years were

academic; he also won an Alberta junior golf championship. (An avid golfer and passionate curler throughout his life, Wyman was also fond of testing his analytical abilities at the race track.)

Only three years after leaving the U of A, Wyman received his PhD *magna cum laude* from the California Institute of Technology – a remarkable accomplishment made even more so because he had finished all of the requirements for the degree in two years and one quarter: he had to wait two academic quarters to graduate while fulfilling his residency and teaching requirements.

Wyman's PhD thesis was in the area of abstract spaces and he had also done original work in the area of complex analysis during his first years at Caltech. It wasn't until he had completed his PhD requirements and was waiting to graduate that he developed his interest in relativity theory. It was an interest encouraged by Richard Chace Tolman, a Caltech professor who wrote the 1934 text *Relativity, Thermodynamics and Cosmology*.

Tolman wasn't the only inspiration Wyman found at Caltech. Among his teachers and fellow students were some of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of this century. From the beginning, Wyman's interests tended to straddle mathematics and physics, and he often joked that neither side would claim him: the mathematicians considering him a physicist, the physicists regarding him as a mathematician.

At Caltech he attended classes and lectures given by such scientific luminaries as Wolfgang Pauli, who in 1930 postulated the existence of the neutrino; J. Robert Oppenheimer, later director of the Manhattan Project; Enrico Fermi, who would

one day have a chemical element named after him; Paul Adrian Dirac, who shared the 1933 Nobel Prize in Physics with Schrödinger; Fritz Zwicky, who discovered more than 120 supernovas; and Henry Norris Russell, famous for his theory of stellar evolution.

Two of Wyman's good friends at Caltech were William A. Fowler and Charles Townes. Fowler, with whom Wyman attended football games, shared the 1983 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work establishing how chemical elements are formed in nuclear reactions, especially in the evolution of stars. Townes received the Nobel Prize in 1964 for his role in the invention of the laser.

When he left Caltech, Wyman accepted a wartime position with the National Research Council in Ottawa. He spent two years there – with a year lecturing at the University of Saskatchewan sandwiched in between – before returning to Alberta in 1943 to teach at the U of A. Teaching loads at the University were heavy in those years. The demands of the classroom left little time or energy for original research. During the school year Wyman kept abreast of developments in his areas of interest the best he could, and each summer he turned his attention to problems that interested him.

It was an unsatisfactory arrangement, however. The complexity of his work was such that each year he would have to painfully regain much of the knowledge he had acquired the summer before, and he saw the need for change. As head of the math department, then dean of science, then vice-president (academic), and later as president of the University of Alberta, he was instrumental in modifying teaching loads, allowing the University to evolve into a modern research university.

In assessing Wyman's contributions to the University, the late Henry Kreisel, who succeeded him as vice-president (academic), acknowledged Wyman's role in transforming the University. "No person has had a greater role in the development of the University of Alberta from the mid-

1950s to the mid-1970s, and in the quantum leap that transformed it from a relatively small institution to one of national, and in some areas of international, significance, than Max Wyman," said Kreisel at the memorial service held for Wyman in February 1991.

But Kreisel believed that Wyman had made an even greater contribution:

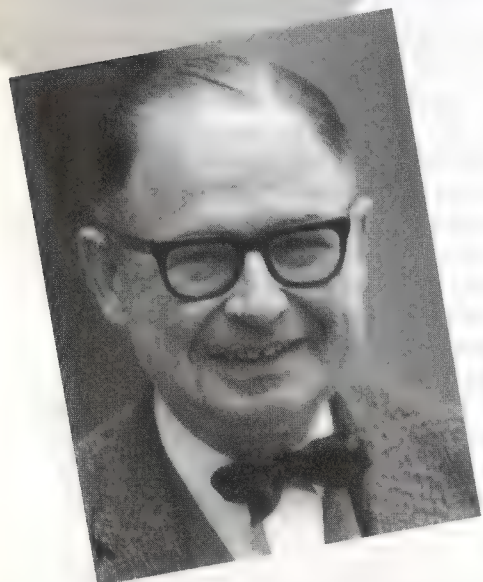
When all is said and done, it may well be that his greatest achievement will have been that he opened the University. In a public institution there were to be no secrets ... He believed passionately that people should be able to express themselves freely and without fear. He believed that no one had a monopoly on truth and that great discoveries often emerged from the most unexpected quarters.

When he left office as president of the U of A, Wyman became the first chair of the Alberta Human Rights Commission. Later, he served on the Kirby Commission, which was charged with looking at the state of Alberta's lower courts.

But he was always a mathematician at heart. Jean Forest, a former chancellor of the U of A who now sits as a member of the Canadian Senate, tells of Wyman phoning her early one morning – he knew she was an early riser – when they both served on the Human Rights Commission. He had exciting news, he told her: he had just woken up with the solution to an equation that had baffled mathematicians for years. When she laughingly informed him that the only news that normally caused that sort of excitement in her home was the birth of a baby, Wyman had a quick rejoinder: after 20 years of gestation, this was a baby worth writing home about.

When he died just weeks short of his 75th birthday, Wyman had a lifetime of accomplishments in which he could take pride. In recognition of his contributions to science he had been made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1951 – at the time, the youngest person ever elected to the Society – and many other honors had followed. But he never forgot his pride in that letter written when he was not yet 30 years old. It is perhaps his best memorial.

"Dear Professor Einstein ..." ➔



Yours sincerely
Max Wyman.



QUADRIVIUM

Monstrous Acts, Familiar Faces

U of A conference examining the lessons, legacies and scars of the Holocaust meets with an enthusiastic response



We are all survivors of the Holocaust." The words came from the lips of professor Bruce Elman, who is the Belzberg Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Alberta, but they had currency well beyond Elman's Belzberg Lecture, given this year as part of the conference *The Holocaust: Art/Politics/the Law*, held on campus on 29 and 30 October.

As much as anything else, the interdisciplinary conference was an attempt to come to grips with the many ramifications of the truth contained in Elman's remarks – to identify the scars, learn the lessons and identify the legacies of the Holocaust.

For Bernard Schwartz, a professor emeritus of art education and one of the conference organizers, the lasting lesson of the Holocaust is that democratic institutions and values are not automatically sustained but need to be appreciated, nurtured and protected. "Individuals, organizations, and governments made choices that not only legalized discrimination but that allowed prejudice, hatred, and ultimately mass murder to occur," says Schwartz.

A simple reason

Ted De Coste, who organized the Holocaust conference along with Schwartz, has now had several weeks to think about it, and he is convinced that there is a simple reason the undertaking was such a success.

"I really believe," says De Coste, "that people saw that the University was acting on its obligation, and the response was overwhelming – maybe they didn't think it through like that, but that's what was there."

De Coste, who teaches in the U of A law school, believes that

in a liberal democratic society universities have "a public trust" to be vigilant in examining the underpinnings that keep society free and open. And that obligation, he says, extends to commemorating and investigating the Holocaust – a watershed event in our century, a time when notions of equality and individual human rights became so grossly distorted that 11 million people – more than half of them Jews – died as a result.

Ordinary people

A haunting theme that recurred throughout the two days of the conference was the complicity of the "ordinary people" of Germany and the nations the Nazis occupied.

The conference's keynote speaker, pre-eminent Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg from the University of Vermont, addressed the involvement of everyday Germans when he responded to a question following his opening address.

"I see no great hatred," said Hilberg, who had been asked to explain the apparent hatred within Germany for the Jewish people. There were, he acknowledged, isolated strains of virulent anti-Semitism when the Nazis came to power, but that wasn't characteristic of the society as a whole.

Had there been widespread hatred, the Holocaust would have been more understandable, he said. The reality was more chilling: despite the absence of any deeply-seated antipathy, ordinary people were co-opted in the spread of evil. Systematically and efficiently they participated in the near-complete destruction of European Jewry and murdered, in all, as many as 11 million fellow

human beings.

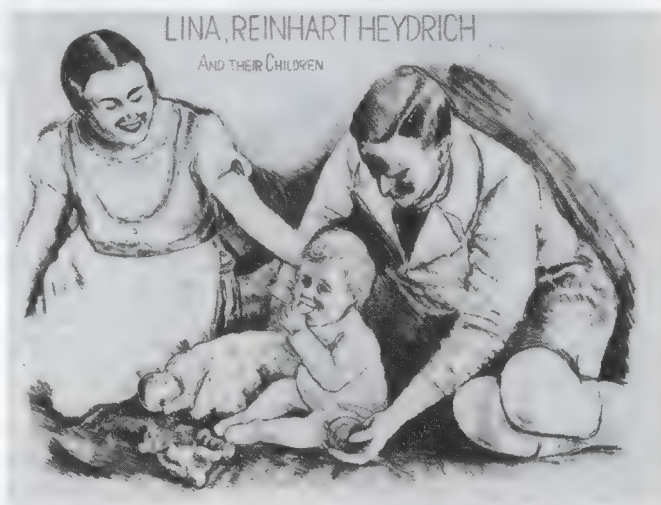
How could this happen? "I have to say over and over again that I do not know," lamented Hilberg, who for nearly 50 years has sifted through every relevant scrap of documentation he could get his hands on, trying to piece together – "first and foremost for myself" – how it all happened. "I know of no short-cut, no simple path, to the all-encompassing answer," he told the 450-or-so people who attended his lecture.

According to Hilberg, the documents he has seen reveal no long-term master plan that led to the Holocaust. Despite the beau-

artist Sid Chafetz, whose images provided another chilling reminder that while the acts were monstrous, the faces of the perpetrators were familiar: the faces of friends, neighbors, family members.

Chafetz, a distinguished printmaker and art professor at Ohio State University, spoke at the conference about "The Choices Artists Make" and his exhibit *Perpetrators*, which was on display at the Law Centre until early November provided a visual backdrop for the words spoken during the two-day event.

Perpetrators is a series of original prints depicting the men who executed Hitler's ghoulish plans. The starkly rendered portraits, which include brief biographical texts, represent the people from every walk of life who made Hit-



Reinhold Heydrich was deputy chief of Hitler's Gestapo. This 1991 lithograph from Sid Chafetz's *Perpetrators* exhibit shows the "Hangman of Europe" with his family.

cratic, highly-organized nature of the extermination, he has found that it was carried forward by a series of events that were almost spontaneous. "There was no plan, no blueprint for destruction," he said. "The Holocaust, as we call it, came as a surprise to the victims, to the onlookers, and – last but not least – to the perpetrators themselves."

Throughout the conference the faces of the perpetrators remained foremost, thanks to the work of

ler possible. "It is my hope," writes Chafetz in his introduction to *Perpetrators*, "to provoke the audience to think critically about the present by remembering a past when a single tyrant was joined by a cadre of men in perpetrating evil across the world."

Chafetz's participation reflected a personal relationship with Schwartz, who got involved in organizing the conference after hearing about a law course De Coste was teaching.

Taking a stand

The law course that De Coste developed and introduced two years ago uses the Holocaust as a starting point for reflective meditation on the obligations of lawyers in liberal-law societies. "I wanted students to understand that law is a vocation that has to do with taking a stand on the side of moral equality of human beings," explains De Coste.

Upon hearing about the course, Schwartz, who had recently retired from teaching in the Faculty of Education, approached De Coste to learn more about it and to ask him if he would be interested in helping mount an art exhibit on the Holocaust – a longtime ambition that Schwartz had not fulfilled at the time of his retirement.

"If we're going to do that, let's hold a conference," was De Coste's response. Nine months later the pair had sought and obtained wide-ranging funding and wide-ranging scholarly participation. "Things just grew," recalls De Coste.

Hilberg and Chafetz were two of the first people approached. Intrigued by the interdisciplinary mix and the central involvement of a law school, Hilberg said "yes." So did Chafetz, with whom Schwartz had taught at Ohio State.

Other key speakers who came on board were historian Sybil Milton from Washington, D.C. ("Culture Under Duress: the Legacy of Art During the Holocaust"), York University's Michael Kater ("Jewish Musicians in the Third Reich"), University of Vermont historian Harold Kaplan ("The Metapolitics of Power and Conflict as Reflected in the Holocaust"), Brooklyn College professor Henry Friedlander ("German Law and Nazi Crimes"), and Yeshiva University law professor Richard Weisberg ("How Constitutional Ideals Go Awry When Crisis Arises: the

For the Love of the Game

All the profits from a new book about elite Paralympic athletes are going to the Rick Hansen Centre at the U of A **By Hanneke Brooymans**



popular T-shirt at the 1996 Atlanta Paralympic summer games read, "What's Your Excuse?"

It was at these games for disabled athletes that **Cynthia Peterson**, '74 BEd, first realized the magnitude of the athletes' accomplishments. Peterson was there with her husband, Bob, a photographer who was capturing the games on film. They were so impressed with the elite athletic performances that they decided to produce a book, *Paralympics: Where Heroes Come*, which contains 650 color pictures of inspiring Paralympians in action.

"There is nothing like a picture to make people stop and think 'Good grief – I could never do that on two legs, never mind one,'" says Cynthia Peterson.

The Petersons took on the job with **Bob Steadward**, '69 BPE, '71 MSC, the U of A physical education and recreation professor who heads the International Paralympic Committee. The book is being sold to raise money for the U of A's Rick Hansen Centre for spinal cord research (which Steadward heads). The book project, self-published by the Petersons to ensure maximum profits for the Centre, also received funding from the Wild Rose Foundation and the Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation.

Peterson says Paralympians do not gain many of the fringe benefits sometimes garnered by Olympic athletes, such as media attention and advertising contracts. "They ba-

sically do it for the love of the game," says Peterson, who believes it is time people looked at Paralympian sport like they look at Olympic sports. "A lot of people focus on the disability rather than the performance," she says.

Included in the book are 30 profiles of athletes and coaches. "One can learn lessons from all their lives," says Peterson. The lesson that seemed to reappear again and again was to take the situation life hands you and make something of it, she says.



For example, Peterson cites a Norwegian named Cato Zahl Pederson. He lost his left arm and part of his right arm in a high-voltage accident but, not content to just become an elite athlete, he decided, along with two other men, to walk 1,000 kilometres to the South Pole – without a support team, and carrying 120 kilograms of food and supplies on his sled. His whole life was made up of taking challenges, Peterson says.

For the Petersons, the challenge for the next six months is to promote and sell the book worldwide. And it sounds like they've got that well under control, too. Advance sales are strong. "It's selling like gangbusters in the States," says a jubilant Bob Peterson.

The book will be available in the new year from Audreys Books in Edmonton and also from the Alberta Northern Lights Wheelchair Basketball Society (e-mail anlws@planet.eon.net or phone 1-800-465-2995 toll-free from anywhere in Alberta). ➤

Case of Vichy Law").

"Only one speaker whom I approached turned me down – and even he offered to send me an essay," says De Coste who is now attempting to finalize publishing arrangements for a book of essays based on the conference lectures.

Enthusiastic response

When the conference notice went out, the response was equally enthusiastic. Twice the venue had to be changed to accommodate the growing number of people eager to attend. In the end, all sessions took place in the Myer Horowitz Theatre in SUB.

While the bulk of the attendees were from Alberta, others came from the United Kingdom

and North America. And there was an interesting mix: scholars from various disciplines, school teachers, and students of all ages.

"The mix helped make the conference special, something that far exceeded a typical academic conference," says De Coste. "This was something that counted on a more fundamental level." And that was recognized by the visiting speakers and participants, he says. "I've got to tell you, they were overwhelmed."

One participant – the conference's first American registrant, a scholar from the University of Illinois – has told him that of the many Holocaust conferences he has attended, the U of A gathering has had the most impact. And

he has even requested permission to include portions of the conference video on the Holocaust Web site he is setting up – "He was that keen on it," says De Coste.

The accounting is not yet done, but the organizers expect the conference to make a slight profit. It is their hope to use that money to fund a lasting memorial – likely a work of art, possibly an essay prize as well. "Not to provide physical evidence of this conference," explains De Coste, "but to leave some evidence of the obligation this University has with respect to the Holocaust. Something is needed here to commemorate the victims and to express our obligation to this event." ➤

University of Alberta

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University of Alberta



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University of Alberta
Edmonton, Canada ... it makes sense

The Senate invites alumni and members of the public to nominate candidates for

Honorary Degrees

The University of Alberta awards Honorary Degrees to individuals whose significant scholarly, professional, artistic or community service achievements are worthy of the University's highest honor. Individuals in all fields of endeavour and from all countries will be considered.

Current members of University boards and current staff and faculty are not normally considered for Honorary Degrees. Honorary Degrees are not granted posthumously and active Canadian politicians are not eligible for nomination.

The application deadline for Spring 1998 Convocation is **Friday, 23 January 1998**. For further information, or to obtain an official nomination package, please contact the Senate.

The University of Alberta welcomes

Nominations for Chancellor

to serve four years commencing 9 June 1998

The Chancellor is the titular head of the University and represents the institution at all ceremonial occasions and confers all degrees. The Chancellor, who is elected from the public by the University Senate, serves as chair of the Senate and as an ex officio member of the Board of Governors. The Chancellor represents the public interest in the University and is permitted by Alberta Government legislation to serve one four year term.

Nominees must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants, should possess a special interest in education, be active in the community, and be able to devote adequate time to the considerable duties involved.

Nominations, including the names, addresses and signatures of two nominators, the signed consent of the nominee, and the nominee's resume, should be received by the Senate Office by 4:30 pm on **17 February 1998** and addressed to the Chair, Chancellor's Search Committee.

The Senate
150 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8
Phone: (403) 492-2268 Fax: (403) 492-2448
E-mail: senate.office@ualberta.ca



TRAILS

FOLLOWING THE FOOTSTEPS OF UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ALUMNI



Spring Pond: Gadwalls is the name of the painting by Edmonton artist and U of A alumna **Kerri Burnett**, '85 BFA, '89 BEd, that graces the 1997 Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp. Her painting was chosen last year, from among 28 entries, in a prestigious competition that has been won in past years by renowned wildlife artists such as Robert Bateman. Revenues from the sale of the stamps are dedicated to wildlife habitat conservation initiatives across Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



We've come a long way. Ninety years ago the University existed only in the imagination of some highly motivated people busy preparing for its opening

in the fall of 1908. Since then, thanks to the efforts of many outstanding people, the University has prospered to the point that it is now able to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the top universities in this country.

We can all take pride in that, and I hope that in the coming year each and every one of us will find some way, big or small, to show our alumni pride. Certainly, there will be plenty of opportunities. To begin with, a variety of events are being planned to celebrate the University's 90th anniversary, starting with the gala launch on 7 January. All alumni and friends are invited to take part.

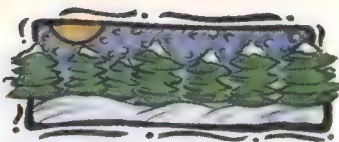
To help mark the 90th anniversary, the Alumni Association has planned a celebration of alumni families. Our "Green and Gold Generations" event is being held on 23 May at Rutherford House. If you have more than one generation of U of A grads in your family, be sure to be there.

Another opportunity to show your pride will occur with the launch of the alumni portion of the five-year University of Alberta Campaign. Details of the alumni campaign will be announced in 1998, but the important thing to remember is that the emphasis is on participation. We want to set a new standard for alumni involvement in a fund campaign at a major Canadian university, and your gift will be important, whether it is \$10 or \$1 million.

Speaking of participation: some of you will have received, or soon will be receiving, a survey from the Association. We are in the process of preparing a five-year strategic plan, and the survey will help us do that. We would appreciate having your response as soon as possible.

The year ahead will be exciting, and I hope you will join us in celebrating our pride in our university.

Peter Graham
Alumni Association President



Branching Back to the U of A

The annual Branch Presidents' Seminar was held on campus on 3 October in conjunction with Reunion Weekend '97.

This year, at least one guest at the seminar went far out of his way to attend: **Allen Wong**, '87 BSc, president of the Hong Kong branch. The Hong Kong branch was recognized for its dedication and enthusiasm in keeping alumni in touch with the University by receiving the Burgess Trophy, which honors the best all-round alumni branch outside of Alberta.

Keith Sveinson, '57 BSc(Ag), president of the Calgary alumni branch, accepted the G.B. Taylor Award for best all-round alumni branch in the province of Alberta. Both awards were presented at the Branch Presidents' Seminar by University President Rod Fraser.

The presidents of most Alumni Association branches in Canada – and often an international branch president – gather on campus each year to brainstorm strategies for keeping alumni in touch with the

EVERGREEN



Calgary branch president Keith Sveinson (centre), '57 BSc(Ag), accepts the G.B. Taylor Award for best all-round alumni branch in Alberta from President Rod Fraser (right).

University. This year, the branch presidents were treated to a tour of HUB Mall in its 25th anniversary year, and enjoyed lunch at Rutherford House with acting chair of the U of A Board of Governors **Lloyd Malin**, '65 BA, '70 LLB.

Celebrating Green & Gold Generations

Nearly a year ago, the Alumni Association called for submissions to its Alumni Family Ties contest and received 52 submissions representing over 500 alumni family members and as many as four generations of U of A alumni families.

Last May, representatives from many of those families were invited to campus to meet with the Alumni Association's special events committee to help plan an upcoming event for alumni families.

The result of that input is the Green and Gold Generations celebration planned for 23 May 1998 as part of the U of A's 90th anniversary festivities.

This celebration of U of A



Association Calendar

Branches

Banff/Canmore

5 February 1998

Alumni Reception
Guest speaker: Dr Rod Fraser
Watch your mail for details

New York

5 February 1998

7th annual Alumni Skating Party
Wollman Rink, Central Park
Call Marilyn Parker at
(212) 586-1070 or e-mail
MParker@CottonInc.com

Calgary

8 February 1998

5th annual Alumni Skating Party
& Pancake Brunch
Olympic Oval

3 June 1998

3rd annual Spruce Meadows
Reception and Buffet
For both events, call Keith
Sveinson at (403) 289-2471

Lethbridge

11 February 1998

Alumni Reception
Guest speaker: Dr Rod Fraser
Call Les Talbot at (403) 329-9119

Tampa, Florida

22 February 1998, 12:00 noon

All-Canadian Universities Brunch
Marriott Westshore
Watch your mail for details

Singapore

17 March 1998

Alumni Reception
Guest speaker: Dr Rod Fraser
Watch your mail for details or
e-mail KOHSM@am.nie.ac.sg

Hong Kong

22 March, 3:30 p.m.

First International Convocation
& Alumni Banquet (at 6:00 p.m.)
Hong Kong Convention Centre
Contact the UAAAHK at
allen@netvigator.com

alumni families will be based at the historic Rutherford House on the U of A campus, and will include a day of old-fashioned family fun. If you belong to a U of A alumni family we want to hear from you! Phone, mail, or fax us a list of all of your family members who attended the U of A, and register your family to receive more details on this exciting event as they become available.

For contact information, see page 36.

What are your Odds?

Your chances are 1 in 20 – that is, your chances of being randomly selected to complete the Alumni Association's alumni survey.

In early January, 5,000 alumni around the world will receive a brief survey that will help lead the Alumni Association in deciding what kinds of programs, services, and events alumni would like to see offered. The survey is part of a strategic planning process, spearheaded by the Alumni Council's strategic planning committee, that will lead the



Alumni Association into the new millennium.

Alumni who complete and return the survey are eligible to win U of A merchandise such as pens and watches.

How to... Organize a Great Reunion!

If you're a graduate of the special anniversary classes of '48, '53, '58, '73, '78, '88, or '93, are you thinking about planning a class reunion? Are you having difficulty getting started, or do you want some hints on how to get your classmates involved and plan a reunion you'll all remember?

Join alumni from other reunion classes, Alumni Council members, and U of A staff from various faculties on campus at reunion organizers' workshops offered by the Office of Alumni Affairs on 26 February or 30 April 1998.

Learn valuable tips on how to plan a successful reunion, meet other reunion organizers, and find out what kind of support is available from the Office of

Alumni Affairs and other offices and services on campus. You'll hear all about the exciting activities planned for Reunion Weekend '98 and find help to get on your way in planning an unforgettable reunion.

For more information or to register for the free sessions at Alumni House, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs.

For contact information, see page 36.

Meet Your Newest Council Member



This past autumn, Alumni Council welcomed its newest representative, member-at-large **Carol Wilson**, '74 BEd. As a teacher, Carol was president of the Junior High Athletic Association. She has been active in the community, volunteering for the United Way, Canadian Cancer Society, Alberta Lung Association and other groups. She currently serves on the board of the Edmonton Hunter Jumper Association and of the Friends of Whitemud Equine Centre Association. Welcome, Carol!

CLASS REUNIONS '98

Reunion Weekend '98 will be held October 1-4. For more information or to plan a reunion, call Alumni Affairs.

Year & Class/Date & Place/Contact

- '28 All faculties/RW'98/Alumni Office
- '38 All faculties/RW'98/Alumni Office
- '38 Med/RW'98, Sept.17 Calgary/R. Clare
- '43 Education(Dip)/RW'98/M. Dzenick
- '48 Business/RW'98/D. Clarke
- '48 Chem Eng/RW'98/D. McEachern
- '48 Agriculture/RW'98/P. McCalla
- '48 Civ Eng/RW'98/V. MacKay
- '48 Dentistry/RW'98/A. Urschel
- '48 Elec Eng/RW'98/A. Robertson
- '48 Geology/RW'98/M. Shier
- '48 Home Ec/RW'98/N. Robertson
- '48 Law/RW'98/P. Owen
- '48 Med/Sept.17 Calgary/J. Lipinski
- '48 Min Eng/RW'98/B. Spencer
- '48 Nursing/RW'98/M. Hole
- '48 Nursing (Dip)/RW'98/M. Grimsrud
- '48 Nursing (Dip)/RW'98/M. Robb
- '48 Pharmacy/RW'98/D. Cameron
- '53 Agriculture/RW'98/A. Reddon
- '53 Civ Eng/RW'98/N. Longson
- '53 Business/RW'98/N. Romalo
- '53 Dentistry/RW'98/D. Buchanan
- '53 Pet Eng/RW'98/R. Fisher/E. Hughes
- '53 Law/RW'98/A. Ackroyd
- '58 Elec Eng/RW'98/A. Baird/A. Sadesky
- '58 Civ Eng/RW'98/K. Brown, R. Alton
- '58 Med/May 16 Edmonton, Sept.17 Calgary/L. Anholt
- '58 Pharmacy/RW'98/V. Horon
- '58 Geology/RW'98/B. Henson
- '58 Chem Eng/RW'98/D. Thurston
- '58 Business/RW'98/S. Sidjak
- '58 Dentistry/RW'98/J. Duncan
- '58 Home Ec/RW'98/B. Kozoriz
- '58 Law/RW'98/T.W. Gallant
- '58 Nursing/RW'98/D. Gagnon
- '58 Phys Ed/RW'98/L. Wood
- '67 Rehab Med (Dip)/RW'98/K. Jackson
- '73 Civil Eng/RW'98/R. Giebelhaus
- '73 Elec Eng/RW'98/J. Beckett
- '73 Mech Eng/RW'98/A. Keller
- '73 Geology/RW'98/E. Hagedorn
- '73 Rehab Med (Dip)/RW'98/S. Tench
- '73 Chem Eng/RW'98/R. Holcek
- '73 Dent Hyg (Dip)/RW'98/C. Killips
- '73 Dentistry/RW'98/K. Wallace
- '73 Education/RW'98/M. Bahry
- '73 Med Lab Sci/RW'98/M. Jobe
- '73 PhysEd/RW'98/D. Taylor
- '73 Med/Sept.17 Calgary, Oct.2 Jasper/M. Moreau
- '73 Met Eng/RW'98/J. Diakow
- '73 Min Eng/RW'98/K. Jonah
- '73 Nursing(Dip)/RW'98/L. Rutherford
- '73 Nursing(Cert)/RW'98/S. Dowell
- '78 Law/RW'98/C. Gardner
- '78 Education/RW'98/A. Bihun
- '78 Chem Eng/RW'98/G. Gulayets
- '78 Dental Hyg/RW'98/L. Brunsch
- '78 Speech Therapy/RW'98/T. Belter
- '78 Education(Dip)/RW'98/P. Avasthi
- '78 Home Ec/RW'98/T. Beaudoin

Grande Prairie

3 April 1998, 6:30 p.m.
Annual Alumni Dinner
Dunes Golf and Country Club
Call Dorothy Eiserman at
539-2752 or 864-2566

Phoenix, Arizona

14 April 1998
Alumni Reception
Guest speaker: Dr Rod Fraser
Call Norman Nichol at
(602) 396-4491

Vancouver

5 April 1998
Annual Meeting
Royal Vancouver Yacht Club
Watch your mail or call Shirley
Norosky Hurl at (604) 732-6212

Victoria

25 April 1998
Annual General Meeting
Uplands Golf Club
Call Bill Bailey at (250) 592-6789

Constituent Groups

**Library and Information Studies
Alumni Association**
30 January 1998

Partner in Education Reception
Call Jill Cerezke at 469-9162

Business Alumni Association
11 February

Members' Reception
Centre Club, Edmonton
Call Susan Robertson at
492-2348

Dental Alumni Association

13 March 1998
Members' Reception
BCDA Conference, Vancouver
Call Coleen Graham in Alumni
Affairs at 492-4523

General

U of A Alumni Families
Green and Gold Generations
23 May 1998, all day
Rutherford House, U of A campus

Alumni House Events
Faculties of Nursing and Education
February 1998
Watch your mail for details

CLASS REUNIONS '98 (continued)

'78 Business/RW'98/S. McCulloch
'78 Agriculture/RW'98/H. Heacock
'88 Elec Eng/RW'98/D. Warren
'88 Comp Eng/RW'98/R. Moll
'88 Chem Eng/RW'98/E. Hart
'88 Civ Eng/RW'98/G. Scott
'88 Dental Hyg/RW'98/A. Johnson
'88 Education/RW'98/M. Rizzoli
'88 Mech Eng/RW'98/T. Dixon
'88 Pharmacy/RW'98/M. Johnson
'88 Speech Therapy/RW'98/P. Poon
'88 PT/RW'98/D. Gallagher
'88 Business/RW'98/R. Belter
'93 All faculties/RW'98/Alumni Office
The Alumni Association is pleased to help classmates organize reunions during Reunion Weekend or at other times. For more information, please contact the Office of Alumni Affairs (see contact information on page 36).

The Alumni Association
wishes to thank
the following
**Reunion Weekend
'97 sponsors
for their generous
support:**



**Seaboard Life
Insurance**

**Hole's Greenhouses
and Gardens**

**Meloche Monnex
Insurance Brokers**

Nearly 1,000 alumni and friends of the University enjoyed University Days and Reunion Weekend '97! For more information on how to be a part of University Days and Reunion Weekend '98, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs. (See contact information on p. 36)

ALUMNI SCRAPBOOK



▲ Always the life of the party, renowned humorist Mervyn Huston (centre), '37 BSc(Pharm), '41 MSc, '88 DSc(Honorary), hams it up at the gala dinner and dance held at Edmonton's Westin Hotel on 3 October during Reunion Weekend '97. More than 600 alumni and friends attended.

► Grads from the last 25 years were treated to a night of music from the '70s and '80s during Retro Night held at the Power Plant on campus on 3 October as part of Reunion Weekend '97. Shown sharing memories of their university days are some '72 engineering grads and their guests, just a few of the 152 people who attended.



◀ More than 40 U of A alumni gathered at the inaugural event of the U of A Alumni Association Beijing branch on 12 October. President Rod Fraser shares cake-cutting duty with (l to r) George Guo-Qiang Chen, a professor at Tsinghua U, and Zi-Jiang (Jim) Huang, '96 MEng, the Beijing branch president. Alumni in China interested in attending next year's alumni event can contact him at jijian.huang@bj.col.co.cn or by fax at 6422-4217 to ensure their names are on the mailing list.



▲ Students, alumni, and staff jogged past the Butterdome during Campus Recreation's 38th annual Turkey Trot fun run on 3 October, held as part of University Days '97. More than 500 people (and a few dogs) took up the challenge to walk or run either the four or eight kilometre routes.



▲ The '72 Golden Bears football team held a 25-year reunion from 10-12 October to reminisce about the year they became national champions. Dale Schulha, '72 BPE, '74 Dip(Ed), pictured fourth from the left in the second row from the front (now the development officer in the Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation on campus) was the team captain.

Join us for a day of old-fashioned family fun!
Saturday, May 23 at Rutherford House

Green & Gold Generations

A Celebration of University of Alberta Families



For information

To register your family members and to receive further
information regarding Green & Gold Generations call
(403) 492-3224 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-661-2593.
e-mail: alumni@ualberta.ca

Are you a Dentistry Class Representative or Class Historian?

If you have served as a class representative or a class historian for your graduating year, please call Coleen Graham in the Office of Alumni Affairs at 492-4523.

The Dentistry Alumni Association is compiling a list of contact people from all class years.

Please help us update our records!

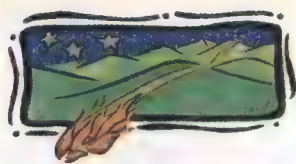
SALUTE TO VOLUNTEERS



Howard Cheng, '97 BSc, is a recent graduate from the department of computing science. Since he volunteered to serve as a computing science class of '97 representative this past spring (along with fellow classmate Kristin Kittlitz, '97 BSc),

he has created a number of unique initiatives to help his classmates remain in touch with one another.

With cooperation from the Department of Computing Science, the two class representatives developed a computing science alumni Web site (with a special home page for their class) with alumni information that can be accessed by anyone with an Internet connection. On-line class newsletters, graduate lists and photos of computing science grads are just a few of the things that can be found on the Web site (www.cs.ualberta.ca/~alumni/). In addition, Howard set up an electronic mailing list to distribute important information among the members of his graduating class. His innovative strategies for keeping in touch have already resulted in many personal updates and address changes from his classmates to the Alumni Association. Class representatives, who are recruited in the final year of their programs, volunteer to serve for five years as the primary contact for their class. Five years after graduation, they help to organize reunions for their classes.



TRAILBLAZERS

It's the Air Out There

Nancy More runs the brewery that makes B.C.'s famous Kokanee beer

By Jennifer Mondoux

It's the sort of thing that people who drink Kokanee beer do.

Or so says **Nancy More**, '79 BSc, who, on an unseasonably cold spring day last March in downtown Ottawa, found herself edging up a two-storey climbing wall.

The stunt was part of the long-awaited Ontario launch of Kokanee beer, and who better to promote the brew – not to mention the Rocky Mountain lifestyle that goes along with its image – than the woman in charge of the brewery where Kokanee is made.

"See how much I love my job," laughs the 40-year-old More, a former brewmaster for Labatt's and the manager of the Columbia brewery (a subsidiary of Labatt's) in Creston, B.C. since 1995. "I'll do really stupid things in front of a crowd of people."

More may not be the first brewery manager to trek up a climbing wall to promote beer, but she is breaking ground in other ways. She is the only woman brewery manager in Canada, and, as far as she and her employers are aware, she may also be the only woman running a major brewery in North America.

It's a vocation that has made for interesting reactions, both from her co-workers and from the beer-drinking public.

"I was absolutely the first woman the fellows had ever had dealings with in this kind of a position," says More, who, as a management trainee for Labatt's brewery in the early '80s, was once taken aside by a co-worker who told her that men working for women wasn't "God's natural way."

But More held her own on the brewery floor in the early '80s, slaving over a hot copper brew kettle with the men and learning all she could about beer. "I washed tanks and shovelled yeast and overhauled pumps and studied all the technical literature," says the Rimbey, Alberta native. "As trainees, we had to

do every job in the brewery."

More had entered Labatt's management training program right after graduation and spent two and a half years moving around from Kitchener to London, Ontario, and then to Edmonton, where she landed her first full-time job as an assistant brewmaster in the fall of 1981.

More quickly rose to the top – one might say to the head – of the beer industry as brewmaster at Labatt's New Brunswick Brewery in Saint John, then as quality control manager at Labatt's in

William Lankhar



New Westminster, B.C. before taking over in Creston.

Despite More's hard-won expertise, she had to overcome beer-lovers' misconceptions all along the way.

More laughs when reminiscing about her days as the brewmaster in Saint John, when callers phoning to talk to a beer expert would be put through to her office. Encountering a woman as the voice of experience – especially when it came to the sacred elixir of beer – was not what most customers expected on the other end of the line.

"I'd say, 'Yes, can I help you?' And

they'd say, 'No, I need to talk to someone who *knows* something about beer,'" recalls More, still slightly bewildered by the experience. "I'd say, 'You've got the brewmaster, how many other people do you want?'"

Was it this urge to fight stereotypes that was More's inspiration for her career in beer? Did she have a suds-soaked epiphany during a night out at RATT? As a chemistry student, did More declare her undying commitment to make better brew for future generations?

In fact, More says her profession came about almost by fluke.

In the summer of 1978, between the third and fourth years of her chemistry degree, More packed her bags for Saskatoon, where she worked as a summer student for

Nancy More is rising to the top – one might say the head – of the Canadian beer industry. The former brewmaster at Labatt's in Saint John is now the manager of the Columbia Brewery in Creston, B.C., which makes Kokanee beer.

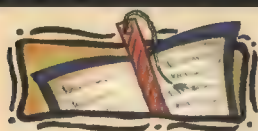
the National Research Council at the University of Saskatchewan. There, she met another student who was working on a fermentation and yeast project.

"I learned a little about beer that summer, and then in my fourth year ... I saw the ad from Labatt's," says More. Almost 20 years later, More easily explains

why she chose the Labatt's management training program over any of the other options she had at that time.

"Because beer and money was more fun than grad school," she says candidly.

Fun? It sounds like every university student's dream job. "[Until then] I had thought about beer probably much the same as every university student does. I drank a lot of it," laughs More. Getting a job was a lot easier for university graduates in those days, she says, and there were more options. More had kicked around a couple of other ideas before going with Labatt's, including becoming a teacher or



BOOKMARKS

even travelling for a year after graduation.

But even if More never heard a calling to her profession from the bottom of a beer mug, over the years her passion for the foamy suds has grown slowly but surely.

"I love beer. I have a beer every night when I come home from work," says More, who lives with her husband, their two cats and their Kokanee-stocked refrigerator in Creston. On a day-to-day basis, More is the leader of a team that brews, packages, and distributes half a dozen popular varieties of beer. But the brewmaster hat still doesn't come off, even at home.

"Kootenay Black Lager is wonderful in a chocolate ice cream float," says More, of one of her recent kitchen table experiments. "That's how attached I am to my beer, I even try it in dessert."

Besides the daily beer-tasting panel that she participates in – at 10 a.m., a time when many people are attempting their first coffee – More says one of the best parts of her job is enjoying the fruits of her labor from a distance.

"I feel an intense sense of pride when I can sit in a restaurant or a bar and watch someone order my beer. You really get the feedback when you see someone drinking it."

The future seems bright both for More and for Kokanee beer. The brewery recently announced plans for a \$2.4 million expansion to its Creston plant, to meet the growing sales in Alberta and the other prairie provinces, says More. Labatt's also recently announced a joint venture in Venezuela.

"I love being in Creston," says More, who, thanks to her surroundings, is an avid mountain biker and skier. "But the world is opening up. Now I have to start working on my languages."

Maybe More should sign up for Spanish lessons right away. Not that she's a procrastinator, but after 19 years on the job, one task seems to have fallen by the wayside.

"I still don't even have a résumé," she laughs. "I keep putting it on my list of things to do." 🐾

Death Writes:

A Curious Notebook

Darlene Quaife, '86 MA

This quirky little book by Calgary writer Darlene Quaife has a daring and imaginative premise: it purports to be Death's personal notebook, an old scribbler discovered abandoned in a coffeehouse and reproduced for the first time. (Arsenal Pulp Press)



Dimensions II: Precise Thought and

Language in the Essay
Glen Kirkland, '72 BEd,
& Richard Davies, '71
BA, '72 BEd, '79 Dip(Ed)

This collection of contemporary word and photographic essays on various themes includes a glossary of terms as well as related questions and activities that are appropriate for grade 12 high-school students. Renowned authors in the collection include David Suzuki, Timothy Findley, and June Callwood. (Gage Publishing)



Northern Service

Doug Byer, '76 BCom

This northern adventure is an account of the RCMP career of the author's father, who served in the bush country of northern Manitoba and all over the Arctic regions of Canada. This endearing memoir is accompanied by dozens of personal photographs. (Detselig Enterprises)



Darwin Wiggett Photographs Canada

Darwin Wiggett,
'85 BSc, '88 MSc

Leduc photographer Darwin Wiggett, whose work has been published in *National Geographic Traveller* and *Outdoor Canada*, has assembled this breathtaking display volume of Canadian views ranging from the rainforests of Vancouver Island to the fishing villages of Newfoundland. (Whitecap Books)



In My Charge: The Canadian Internment Camp Photographs of Sergeant William Buck

Lubomyr Luciuk, '84 PhD, and Borys Sydoruk, '81 BSc(Pharm)

A series of black and white photographs form a stark historical portrait of Canada's first national internment operation, a camp located in Banff National Park. Many of the prisoners were Ukrainians, and the authors are active in the Ukrainian Civil Liberties Association. (Kashtan Press)



Faces of Change: The Danish Community of Montreal

edited by Bodil Jelhof
Jensen, '70 BA, '72 MA,
'79 LLB and Joan Irving, '69 BA

This book is the first study of an urban Danish community in Canada dating back to the 1920s and '30s. It identifies some of the many outstanding Danish-Canadians who have originated from this dynamic immigrant community. (Rivett Printing)



Regards, Paroles et Gestes: En Souvenir du 20^e Anniversaire de la Faculté Saint-Jean

Frances Levasseur-
Ouimet, '67 BEd, '77 MA, '82 PhD
and France Gauvin, '91 BA

This handsome volume is a celebration of the people who have studied, lived, and taught at Faculté Saint-Jean since 1907. It is filled with photos that will evoke memories for all graduates and friends of the U of A's French-language faculty. (Faculté Saint-Jean)



Also Noted

The Chemical Weapons Taboo

Richard Price, '87 BA

(Cornell U)

Short Story Collection: Mostly Alberta

Dorothy Clancy, '63 BEd

(Granlea Publishing)



CLASS NOTES

'28 Clarence Laverty, BSc(Eng), was one of the students who built and installed the first transmitter for CKUA radio station. Clarence recalls, "Equipment at that time was not the best and we had trouble with the carbon microphones, as they would not operate with highpitched voices and had to be turned backward to prevent the set from going into oscillation. When an orchestra was being broadcast it was a cello that gave us trouble." Clarence believes he may be the only surviving member of the group that first operated CKUA.

'33 Beatrice Freeze (Anderson), BSc(Pharm), and **Don Freeze**, '35 BSc, celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in June 1997 in Surrey, B.C., where they have lived for the last six years. They were married in Edmonton and have also lived in Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, and on Vancouver Island. Bea and Don met in the early '30s at the U of A when they were undergraduates, and several U of A alumni attended their diamond anniversary reception.

'48 Robert McDonald, BSc(Pharm), the former owner of Rexall Drug Store in Athabasca, Alberta for 21 years, is now retired in Victoria. His store, now known as the Value Drug Mart, received an award for the outstanding drug store in Alberta in 1995.

'49 Jerome Reyda, BA, '50 LLB, recently celebrated his 80th birthday and 46th year as a lawyer. Jerome remains active in his two companies: one is involved in high-tech innovations, the other is the J.R. Golf Course, which he built 20 years ago west of St. Albert, Alberta.

'51 Jocelyn Pritchard (Rogers), BA, of Vancouver, B.C. keeps busy conducting the Jubilate! chamber choir, examining piano students, and adjudicating. Jocelyn opened the Centre for Church Music and the Arts in April 1997. She has 10 grandchildren.

'52 Hugh Harding, BEd, and his wife Doris recently celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary. The couple, who honeymooned in Jasper, Alberta in 1927, now live in Victoria.

'61 Johan Dormaar, PhD, recently retired after 35 years with the research branch of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada at Lethbridge, Alberta. He has been awarded emeritus research scientist status there.

'62 Gilbert Stuart, BSc(Eng), has

moved from Calgary to Nanaimo, B.C. where he plans to continue consulting on Canadian and international oil and gas drilling projects.

Alice Payne, BSc, '65 MSc, of Calgary was recently named a member of the Order of Canada.

'67 J. Edward Blott, BSc(Eng), has completed a PhD in geophysics and engineering from the Colorado School of Mines and has resumed his integrated resource technology consulting practice in Littleton, Colorado. The company specializes in multicomponent seismic exploration and development techniques for petroleum and mineral objectives.

John McDougall, BSc(Eng), was recently appointed managing director and CEO of the Alberta Research Council. He is the president and general manager of McDougall & Secord Ltd. and founder and senior executive of DALCOR Companies.

Barbara Willis (Dykes), BSc(Pharm), sends greetings to her former classmates. "Can't believe our 25th reunion was five years ago!" She has been working and living in Beaumont, Alberta for the last 10 years. "Love the work and the community."

'68 Darrel Howell, BSc(Eng), '70 MSc, and **Elizabeth Howell (Williams)**, '70 BSc(MLS), '76 Dip(Ed), have lived in Lloydminster, Alberta for the last nine years. Darrel is vice-president, operations, for Klinger's Oilfield Services, and Liz is a volunteer for the Canadian Cancer Society and for local schools. They have two teenage children, including a son who is currently attending the U of A.

Chung Law, BSc, a professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering at Princeton U, recently received the Heat Transfer Memorial Award of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The award was presented at the Society's congress and exposition in Dallas this past November.

'69 Peter Elliott, PhD, recently took early retirement from his position in the Biology Department at Okanagan U College. He and his wife Diane now live on Cortes Island and can be reached via e-mail at ynystref@oberon.ark.com.

Murray Smart, BSc(Eng), was recently appointed vice-president, bitumen processing, for Syncrude Canada.

'70 Jack Martin, BA, '72 MEd, '73 PhD, was recently appointed associate dean of graduate studies at Simon

Fraser University.

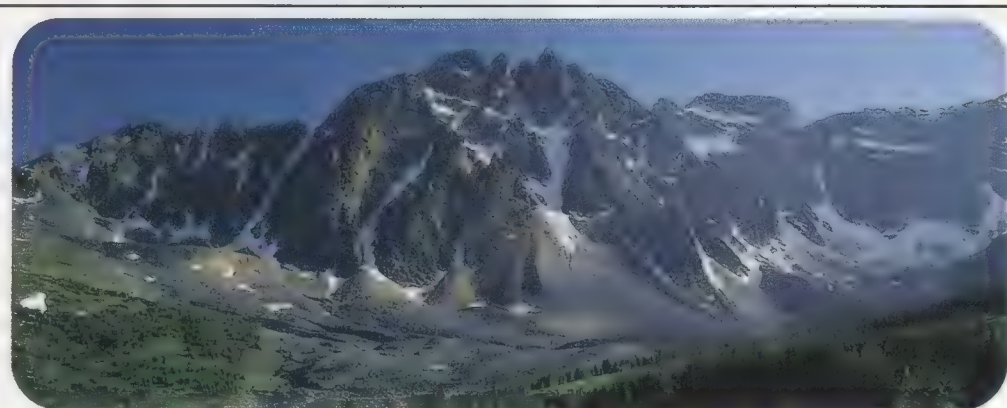
Helma Voth, BEd, '75 MEd, is a chartered psychologist who worked for the County of Strathcona from 1972 to 1994. She has had a private practice in Edmonton since then.

'71 Francis Crowther, BEd, '72 MEd, received the 1997 gold medal of the Australian Council for Educational Administration. He is the director of the School Leadership Institute at the U of Southern Queensland in Toowoomba.

James Lang, MEd, the president of Lang & Ackroyd productions, is a writer, professional speaker, and television producer who designs educational resources for teachers of business and entrepreneurship. His documentaries have been broadcast across Canada and his videos and CD-ROMs are used by educators worldwide. He is the author of *Make Your Own Breaks and Great Careers for People Who Want to be Entrepreneurs*.

'73 Arthur Burgess, MA, '81 PhD, of Victoria is active in seniors' fitness, walking, skating, gardening, and speaking on the topic of active lifestyles.

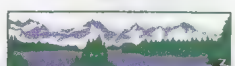
Frank Cedar, PhD, of Ottawa has retired from his position in the pesticide



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regulatory area of the federal public service and is "looking forward to travel, gardening, photography, reading, and entertaining friends."

Gerald Kelly, '73 PhD, is the new president of Royal Roads U in Victoria.

Marion MacDonald (Snethlage), BA, and **Brian MacDonald**, '74 BA, now live in Toronto, where Marion is a partner in the accounting firm Hilborn Ellis Grant. Brian, who was active on the Gateway and in student politics while at the U of A, is now senior vice-president and chief financial officer of LAVA System Inc., a software developer and distributor. It's listed on the TSE and has offices in the U.S., U.K., and Australia. They have two children.

'74 Abdul Mannan, PhD, was recently appointed vice-chancellor of the People's U of Bangladesh in Dhaka.

Ralph Watzke, BA, '75 LLB, is an Edmonton lawyer with a practice emphasizing research and legal drafting. Ralph, who reports that he knows 26 languages and writes novels, is still single and writes that he is "desperately seeking a wife who appreciates his intellectual qualities and possesses traditional family values." Ralph is also interested in the renaissance of the new

democracies in eastern European nations.

'75 Pauline Le Bel, BMus, received an Emmy Award and a Cable Ace Award for her screenplay *The Song Spinner*. She has written a novel of the same name, and the radio version is slated for broadcast by CBC Radio on Boxing Day 1997. Pauline reports that she "continues to sing passionate songs in Spanish, French and English."

N. Glenn Rasko, BCom, recently moved to Toronto to work for MBanx as manager of personal loans.

Grace Schlosser (McGillivray), BEd, '94 MEd, and **Joe Schlosser**, '91 BEd, live in Sherwood Park, Alberta. Joe is an instructor in the Industrial Division at NAIT and Grace is completing a PhD in educational psychology. They have three children, two of them students at the U of A.

'76 Michel Audy, BCom, and **Fiona Audy (Backhouse)**, '80 BSc(OT), live in Sherwood Park, Alberta. Fiona is the area coordinator of leaders for Alberta and the Northwest Territories for La Leche League Canada and is also a Girl Guides leader. Michel recently received a Pride of Strathcona Award and the Scouts Canada Medal of Merit. He leads



Grant Gall, '65 MD, recently received the 1997 Medical Alumni Association Outstanding Achievement Award. He was appointed dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the U of Calgary this past July, the culmination of a distinguished career which began at the U of A. After completing his medical degree, he did an internship at the Vancouver General Hospital and a residency at the Boston City Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Grant has spent the last 20 years living and working in Calgary, where he has held several positions at the Foothills Hospital, the Alberta Children's Hospital, and the U of Calgary. He has travelled the world speaking and teaching on topics such as pediatrics and gastroenterology. His involvement in his profession and the impressive body of his published work has had an important impact on the practice of medicine.

a Venturer company for youths in Sherwood Park. Their eldest son, **Marc Audy**, is a current U of A student.

Ralph Berke, '76 BCom, recently achieved his certified financial planner designation from the Financial Planners Standards Council of Canada. Ralph works for Investors Group Financial Services Inc. in Edmonton.

Jean-Marc Deroy, '76 MSc, is managing director in charge of the division of administration at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in Vienna.

Philip Lachambre, BCom, was recently appointed executive vice-president and chief financial officer of Syncrude Canada.

Robert McKay, LLB, recently received the Wayne A. Lemburg Award for Distinguished Service from the American Marketing Association for substantial



personal contributions to the Association. He recently completed a term as a director of Tourism B.C., and in that role received a service award from the Council of Tourism Associations of B.C. Robert is an active volunteer with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Young Canadians Challenge.

'77 Mary Ann Crichton, BSc(Eng), a management consultant with Hatch Associates Ltd. in Toronto, received the Order of Honor at the Officer level from Professional Engineers Ontario for outstanding service to the engineering profession.

Edwin Iyore, BSc, of Port Harcourt, Nigeria, is a manager in charge of Petrochemicals Business Development for the Eleme Petrochemical Company Ltd. He is married with three children.

'78 Ron Boehm, BSc, has sold nearly 1,000 copies of his recent book,

The Spirits of Edmonton, a sightseeing book featuring prominent people from Edmonton's past and present. Through sales of the book, Ron has raised more than \$400 for the Big Brothers organization.

'79 Carol Adair (Bischoff), BA, completed a PhD in epidemiology at the U of Calgary last year and now heads a health research consulting company in Calgary. She is also an adjunct assistant professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences at the U of Calgary.

'80 Valerie Kamitomo, BSc(Nu), has been a nurse at Edmonton's Cross Cancer Institute since 1981, most recently working part-time in the Neil MacDonald Daycare Unit. She was married in 1988 and reports that she has two children.

Carla Kvitem (Pritchard), BEd, lives in Nanaimo, B.C., where she has been an ESL instructor for the last eight years at Malaspina U College.

'81 Catherine Keating, BEd, and **Russell Keating**, '85 BEd, live in Edson, Alberta, where they both work for the Grande Yellowhead School Division as teacher administrators. Russ at Jubilee Junior High and Cathy at Evergreen Elementary. Russ is in a job-sharing position and spends half his time at home with their two daughters.

'82 Ki Hyung Hong, PhD, was recently appointed the vice-president of Chung-Ang U in Seoul, Korea.

Wilma Koersen, BSc(Ag), reports that she is "living a busy but happy life in Grande Prairie." Wilma, who has two young daughters, is a junior high school math and science teacher who trains for and participates in triathalons.

John Urschel, MD, '80 BMed, was recently married and lives in Niagara Falls, Ontario with his wife. John is chief of thoracic surgical oncology at Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, N.Y.



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'83 Dale Mandrusiak, BCom, was recently appointed president of Pardee Equipment Limited.

'84 Calvin Klatt, BSc(Eng), reports, "I've moved to Ottawa, dusted off my PhD diploma, and begun work as a research scientist for the Geodetic Survey of Canada."

James Rea, BCom, a chartered accountant, recently moved to Calgary to join the firm Meyers Norris Penny & Co. He and his wife celebrated the birth of their second child, a son, this past June.

'85 Dan Bartsch, BSc(Eng), is a production manager for Wintershall Libya in Tripoli.

Elizabeth Craig, '85 BSc, '90 BSc(PT), and **Paul Trepanier**, BMed, '87 MD, were married in Victoria this past October. They live in Vancouver and both work at Vancouver Hospital. "Still happy

to cheer for the Golden Bears and the visiting Oilers."

Linda Lowry (Domier), BCom, is the business and economics reference librarian in the James A. Gibson Library at Brock U in St. Catharines, Ontario.

Rod MacDonald, BPE, and **Colleen De Long**, '89 BPE, live in Edmonton. Rod is a firefighter and Colleen works at the Grant MacEwan Community College fitness centre. Colleen recently reported that she was on maternity leave from that position, as the couple recently welcomed their second child into the family.

'86 Lee Weissling, MSc, '91 PhD, was recently appointed international education program manager for the Alberta Centre for International Education in Edmonton, an organization dedicated to facilitating the marketing and delivery of Alberta's education and training services to a

worldwide market.

'87 Richard Price, BA, is an assistant professor of political science at the U of Minnesota and the author of the recently published book *The Chemical Weapons Taboo*.

Lynn Van Hyfte, BCom, and **Vincent Van Hyfte (Devenny)**, BEd, live in Calgary, where Lynn recently began a new position as manager of planned giving and special gifts for the Calgary Health Trust. Vince works for BOVAR Western Research.

Kerry Veldhuis (Austman), BCom, and **Daniel Veldhuis**, '89 BSc(Eng), were married in Fredericton, New Brunswick in May 1997. They now live in Houston, B.C. "Both working happily. Either kids or boats are next on our agenda. Dan's taking all bets."

'88 Murray Gerwing, BPE, '96 BSc(Eng), and **Dina Gerwing**, '95 MEd, of Edmonton recently celebrated

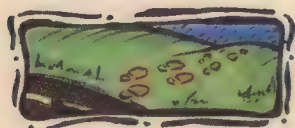
the birth of their second son. "The family is adjusting well to the new addition as well as to their first home."

Krista Solie, BA, recently completed a library technician diploma from Langara College in Vancouver. She now lives in New Westminster, B.C. and works at Langley Stepping Stone Rehabilitation Society as a librarian.

Gregory Thorsley, BSc(Eng), and **Cheryllyn Aughtry**, '89 BA, have three children and live in St. Albert, Alberta. Greg is the president of Renaissance Technologies Inc.

'89 Dawn Ehalt (Robinson), BSc(Pharm), and **Ross Ehalt**, '94 BSc(OT), welcomed a son in March 1997. Dawn is a pharmacy manager in St. Albert, Alberta and Ross is a pediatric occupational therapist at the Glenrose Hospital in Edmonton.

Daniel Lim, BA, has been working for Hong Kong Bank Malaysia Berhad. After



OFF THE BEATEN PATH

In her line of work, **Heather Fuhr**, '89 BCom, gets to see a great deal of the world. She spends a considerable amount of time outdoors in exotic locales ... swimming, biking, and running. And she even gets free shoes and bikes.

But it's not a life for everyone: only the incredibly fit.

Fuhr is a professional triathlete who competes in some of the world's most gruelling physical contests. And she's good at it. Extremely good.

There's no definitive world ranking for triathletes, but any serious rating of the world's elite female triathletes is sure to have Fuhr in its top echelon. And all indications are that she is getting stronger. At age 29 she is entering what should be the peak years of her career.

This past October Fuhr won the world's most celebrated triathlon, the Hawaii Ironman: she was the first female to cross the finish of the demanding course, which requires participants to swim 3.86 kilometres, bike 180.24 kilometres, and then run a full marathon (42.16 kilometres). Her time was nine hours, 31 minutes and 43 seconds — almost 10 seconds faster than the second-place female finisher, Lori Bowden, another Canadian. (Fuhr was the 69th person to cross the finish line, one of seven females in the top 200 finishers.)

Fuhr, who grew up just west of Edmonton in Duffield, Alberta and went to High School in nearby Stony Plain, trains in San Diego and for the past two years has lived there year-round with her husband, **Roch Frey**, '86 BPE, a master's swimming and triathlon coach at the University of California, San Diego.

It was Frey who introduced his wife to triathlon. She was an accomplished runner — a distance specialist on the University of Alberta track and field team — but was getting bored with running when Frey, then her boyfriend, suggested that she give triathlon a try. She did and took to the challenge — a not inconsiderable challenge because at the beginning she could barely swim the length of the pool.

Always one of the fastest runners on the triathlon circuit, Fuhr has made steady improvement in the water and on the bike to reach the elite level of the sport. Now as the first generation of triathlon stars — led by Paula Newby-Fraser and Paula Smyers — reach the end of their careers, Fuhr is well poised to take her place at the top.



Looking back at the success of her past season, Fuhr is elated. "I'm floating on air," she said in a telephone interview shortly after her win in Hawaii. It wasn't her first major win — her championships include two victories at the Japan Ironman — but there's something special about the Hawaiian competition: it's the triathlon Stanley Cup. (And speaking of hockey, yes, she is related to NHL goaltender Grant Fuhr, a distant cousin.)

Fuhr says she has been fortunate to have her husband as her coach. "That has worked well. Having your coach right in the house with you helps a lot." She is also grateful for her relationship with long-time triathlon star Newby-Fraser (an eight-time Hawaiian winner), who trains with her and has freely shared her knowledge of the sport.

Fuhr, who swims about 25 kilometres, runs 90 kilometres, and bikes another 650 kilometres or so in a typical week of training, takes part in about 10 major competitions per year — three of them the grueling ironman category, the rest about half the length. Her ascent as a competitor has been mirrored off the race course by her success in attracting sponsors. She recently shot a national commercial for her title sponsor, the shoe manufacturer Saucony, and she also has sponsorship arrangements with a bicycle maker (Kestrel), a nutritional bar supplier (VO₂Max), and a sunglass company (Bollé).

Fuhr hopes to compete professionally for another five years at least. She's not getting rich, she says, but she's not struggling to make ends meet, either. "You can make a decent living and be comfortable," she says. — R.P.

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being stationed in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, and Kota Kinabalu, he is now back in his hometown of Sandakan, Malaysia as a personal banking manager.

Geoffrey Whittall, BMus, is currently on leave from Grande Prairie Regional College while he completes a PhD in ethnomusicology at York U.

'90 Lorelei Loveridge, BEd, is a recording artist who had one of her songs played on *Party of Five* during the 1996-97 television season. She is currently teaching in Saudi Arabia to raise funds to record her second album.

Richard Routledge, BSc(HEC), is a graduate student in educational

Barbara Paterson, '57 BA, '87 BFA, has been commissioned to create a sculpture honoring the Canadian women who in the late 1920s successfully petitioned the British Privy Council to have women recognized as "persons." Paterson, an Edmonton artist, will sculpt a monument to the "Famous Five" — Henrietta Muir Edwards, Nellie McLung, Louise McKinney, Irene Parlby, and Emily Murphy — for installation in Calgary's Olympic Plaza in 1999, the 70th anniversary of the historic Privy Council decision. The following year, an identical piece is to be installed in Ottawa — either on Parliament Hill or at an alternative site.

The commission for the work comes from the Calgary-based Famous Five Foundation, which conducted a juried competition. Paterson was one of 18 Canadian artists chosen to participate in the competition and was one of three finalists asked to sculpt a working model. Her selection for the commission was announced in mid-October.



Paterson with an earlier work

psychology at the U of Victoria. He is married and has two children.

'91 Allison Anderson (Lambert), BA, and her husband recently returned from living in South Korea, where their son was born. They now live in Aberdeen, Maryland.

Todd Gehring, BSc(Pharm), is a pharmacy manager at the Real Canadian Superstore in Medicine Hat and is married with one child.

Mark Lantz, BSc(Eng), '93 MSc, recently completed his PhD in electrical engineering at Cambridge U. He now works at the Joint Research Centre for Atom Technology in Tsukuba, Japan.

Rezaul Mannan, '91 PhD, has joined Health Canada in the Bureau of Biologics and Radiopharmaceuticals as a radiopharmaceuticals evaluator.

Daniel Petryk, BCom, and **Deanna Campbell**, '92 MD, '90 BMed, were married in 1996 and now live in Calgary. Both are involved in competitive curling. Dan has curled in the Brier Cup and the Olympic Games and is planning to establish his own financial planning business. Deanna is a family doctor who delivers "lots of babies at the Rockyview Hospital." Deanna reports that she and Dan have known each other since junior high school and became reacquainted through Dan's sister (and Deanna's medical classmate) **Susan Petryk**, '92 MD, '90 BMed.

'93 Suzette Cooke, MSc, completed an MD from the U of Calgary in 1996 and is currently pursuing a specialization in pediatrics at the Alberta Children's Hospital in Calgary. She and

her husband welcomed a son in 1997.

Brian Dobko, '93 BA, has been teaching English in Taiwan for the last two years.

Orysia Dmytruk, BSc(Ag), completed a master's degree in natural resource management from the U of Manitoba this past spring. She received a master's degree in animal science from the U of A at fall convocation.

Brent Clute, LLB, works for the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Toronto for the Department of National Defence. Previously, he was in private practice in the Northwest Territories.

'94 Topo Fu, BCom, is a certified management accountant with the Government Operational Service Branch of Public Works and Government Services Canada.

Aaron Martens, LLB, and **Cynthia Martens (Grout)**, '95 LLB, '92 BA, live in Calgary, where Aaron is an associate with Milne and Company and Cynthia is the legal research officer for the Court of Queen's Bench.

Ann Oishi (Niblett), BPE, recently became a golf pro at McCleery Golf Course in Vancouver. She is currently working toward an MA in leisure and sport management at UBC.

Marvin Toy, LLB, '91 BCom, has been a lawyer with the Edmonton office of Felesky Flynn in Edmonton for the last two years.

Michael Witt, LLB, '91 BSc, is a lawyer with the Calgary firm Stikeman, Elliott.

Marla Zapach, BA, is working on an indigenous and ethnic rights program in Nepal in conjunction with a human rights organization and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs.

IN MEMORIAM

The Alumni Association notes with sorrow the passing of the following graduates:

Lesley Muriel Heathcote '24 BA, '28 MA, of West Vancouver in August '97
John Frederick McDougall '30 BSc(Eng), of Edmonton in September '97
Phyllis Myrtle Calvert '32 Dip(Nu), of Victoria, BC in August '97
Robert Henry Allsopp '36 BCom, of Edmonton in September '97
Charles Cornell Armstrong '36 BA, '42 BDiv, of Camrose, AB in September '97
Frederick Beveridge Facey '38 BA, '43 MA, of Edmonton in October '97
Albert Hewitt Cowles '41 Dip(Pharm), of Mulhurst, AB in August '97
Audrey Elaine Ames (Ladler) '42 BA, '72 BLS, of Whitecourt, AB in September '97
Edward Owen Hart '43 Dip(Pharm), of Edmonton in September '97
Murray Krasnoff '43 DDS, of Vancouver in August '97

John Charles Dubeta '44 BEd, of Kelowna, BC in October '97
Gulbrand Loken '47 BA, '66 MEd, '68 PhD, of Bawlf, AB in July '97
Francis Joseph McEvoy '48 BCom, of Vancouver in August '97

Mary Jean Proctor (Campbell) '48 BA, of Nanaimo, BC in March '97

Erhard Rudolph Reinelt '50 BSc, '64 PhD, of Sechelt, BC in October '97
George William Lewis '51 BSc(Eng), of Edmonton in September '97

Murray Maxwell Page '51 BA, '52 LLB, of Innisfail, AB in September '97

Shirley Faye Anderson (Rhodes-Stroud) '42 BEd, of Calgary in May '97

John Bibby '52 BEd, of Calgary in October '97

James Warland Streeter '52 BSc(Eng), of Waterloo, ON in July '97

Howard Carroll '55 BEd, of Camrose, AB in October '97

Harry Leskiw '55 BEd, of Smokey Lake, AB in September '97

Allan Dennis Rudzik '56 Sc(Pharm), '58 MSc, of Lexington, Kentucky in August '97

Blaire Lavergne Bowsfield '59 BSc(Eng), of Lloydminster, AB in August '97

Henri Jerome Hetu '61 BSc(Eng), of St. Paul, AB in August '97

Glen Arthur Howard '61 DDS, '73 Postgrad Dip, of Prince Albert, SK in July '97

Alan Larry Petch '62 BSc(Eng), of Milwaukie, Oregon in September '97

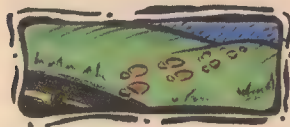
William Campbell Turner '63 BSc(Eng), of Calgary in September '97

Judith Loraine Jordan (Aldridge) '64 BA, of Markham, ON in February '97

Telesfor Paszek '64 BSc(Eng), of Calgary in October '97

IN MEMORIAM

Harvey James Holinski '67 BCom, of Mississauga, ON in September '97
Wesley Steven Stefan '67 BA, '75 BEd, of Lethbridge, AB in August '97
Dale Richard Landry '68 BCom, '70 MBA, of Calgary in July '97
Kenneth Bernard Kozak '69 BCom, of Edmonton in August '97
Kenneth Michael Lederer '69 BA, of Penhold, AB in October '97
Julia Franceska Kolmatycki '72 BEd, '91 Dip(Ed), of Ardrossan, AB in August '97
Hazel Frances Teskey (Kuehn) '72 BEd, of Edmonton in October '97
Marjorie Lillias Fischer (Dutton) '73 BEd, of Wainwright, AB in September '97
Janet Margaret Campbell-Frank '75 BSc(HEC), '79 BEd, of Peace River, AB in August '97
Daniel John Sinclair '77 BSc, of Calgary in February '97
Mary Joan Kirk '82 BEd, of Edmonton in August '97
Richard Laurent Ulliac '83 BA, '86 LLB, of Edmonton in August '97
Roy Eugene Meyer '84 BA, of Edmonton in September '97
Karen Ann Toner (Dennis) '89 BEd, of Edmonton in September '97
Honor Desiree Mooney '91 BSc(Ag), of Sherwood Park, AB in September '97
Jeannette Cecile Szabo (Legault) '91 BA, of Edmonton in September '97
Melanie Ruth Doyle (Peckover) '95 BEd, of Wolfville, NS in February '97
Ronald Leroy Smith '96 BEd, of Sherwood Park, AB in September '97



OFF THE BEATEN PATH

It's a bird, it's a plane, it's ... a golf drive by **Jason Zuback**, '93 BSc(Pharm). His swing is more powerful than a locomotive. His drives travel faster than a speeding bullet. His golf shots can clear tall buildings in a single bound.

Zuback recently became the two-time long drive champion of the world at the recent 1997 ReMax North American Long Driving Championship. He successfully defended his 1996 title and earned \$50,000 – becoming only the second person ever to win back-to-back championships. His drive of more than 412 yards handily won this year's competition (which will be televised on ESPN on 25 December and on TSN on 25 and 27 December).

"My first passion was always hitting it as hard as I could ... whether it was a golf ball, or a slapshot in hockey, a tennis ball, or a badminton smash," says the Drayton Valley, Alberta resident, who took up golf at the age of 10 in Lethbridge and was hitting 300-yard drives by the time he was a teenager. "There's just something inside myself that made me want to hit it harder than anybody else."

Zuback says there's no secret to the incredible loft, power, and distance he generates: "It's just a regular golf swing, applied at an extreme level," he says. His swing *looks* nothing like that of the average weekend golfer. He tees the ball up high and outside, and assumes a super-wide stance. On the backswing, Zuback's powerful body coils tightly, releasing the club in such a blur that, on the follow-through, it whips around his neck with a ferocity that threatens to lop his head off.

"There's only so far that technique, swing mechanics, will get you. The rest is just pure power," says the stocky, muscular champion. "I try to be as strong or stronger than everybody else, and as flexible as I can be." A typical daily training session for him might include a vigorous Nordic track workout or rollerblading ("it's good for the hips"), a three-hour strength and stretching workout, and as many as five hours at the driving range.

Zuback's hands show the toll of hitting hundreds of golf balls a day: the heel of his left hand and the pads beneath his fingers are thick with yellow callouses. The skin on the fingers of his right hand frequently splits open – a condition Zuback sometimes remedies with Crazy Glue.

Manufacturers of golf products (but not, so far, the makers of Crazy Glue) often ask Zuback to put their equipment prototypes to the ultimate test. Exposed to his powerful attack, balls split in half, club faces cave in, and club heads snap off

shafts. "There's so much technology now, it definitely makes the game easier for the average player," says Zuback, who's a popular speaker and instructor at golf shows, golf clinics and corporate events across the U.S. and Canada.

But how about a "magic" club that will lengthen a player's drive by 20 yards or a take 10 strokes off his or her game? "That will never happen," laughs Zuback, with 17 years of hard work and practice behind his conviction. Given the choice, the world champion hits a Biggest Big Bertha club head on a triple-stiff Harrison shaft, and he swears by Pinnacle golf balls.

Although Zuback only began long-driving at a competitive level in 1995, long-drive events have been around for more than 20 years and are enjoying a current wave of popularity along with other "extreme" sports. "Players like Tiger [Woods], or [John] Daly ... people just love to see the big hitters," says Zuback, also a talented all-round golfer who holds three Alberta course records.

When he's not hitting the long ball, Zuback seems like a regular guy. The kind of guy who hangs his own laundry to dry in the back yard, and who recently adopted a couple of stray kittens he found on the driving range. Until this past June, when he quit his job at Medicine World Pharmacy to concentrate on his golf career, he worked full-time as a pharmacist. A local celebrity in Drayton Valley, he's a fixture at the golf course and this past Halloween handed out signed golf balls to the kids.

For now, the signs outside Drayton Valley read, "Oil Capital of the World," but if Zuback keeps up his winning streak, they might just have to change that to "long drive capital of the world." – C.R.



Ray Giguere/CORE Magazine

THANKS FOR SHOWING YOUR PRIDE!

CONGRATULATIONS to Daniel Chamczuk, '94 BEd, who won a \$1,000 credit on his U of A MasterCard through the contest in our last issue.

Thanks to the more than 12,000 alumni who help support the work of the Alumni Association by using the U of A MasterCard.

Every time you use the card, the Bank of Montreal contributes a percentage of every dollar you spend to the University. And you can earn Air Miles or accumulate FirstHome dollars at the same time!

'95 Stephen Kasowski, BSc(Nu), '89 BPE, and **Debra Kasowski (Nakonechny)**, BSc(Nu), are currently travelling the U.S. with Cross Country Healthcare.

Lori Lodermeier, BEd, is currently teaching in Abbotsford, B.C.

Colleen Murray (Conroy), BCom, owns her own retail store, Acquired Tastes Tea Company, in Edmonton. "It has been a longtime dream of mine to own my own small business, although I never thought the dream would be realized so soon in my life!"

'96 Paula Kirman, BEd, authors a Web site about Edmonton for a New

York-based company called The Mining Company (edmonton.miningco.com). She updates the site weekly.

John Pahl, BA, is a manager at Earl's restaurant in Edmonton Centre.

Kimberly Palmer, BA, recently moved to Portland to study at Western States Chiropractic College. She ran her second marathon this past autumn.

John Plas, MBA, was recently appointed director, business planning for AVIRNEX Communications in Novato, California. John, who lives in San Francisco, "doesn't miss the snow one bit but he does miss his fellow MBA graduates and the business faculty."

Jennifer Walker, MD, '92 BSc, is currently completing a family medicine residency at the U of A and was expecting to spend several months of 1997 working in Peace River, Alberta.

'97 Celina Connolly, BEd, is now teaching English as a Foreign Language for Geos Language Corporation near Sapporo, Japan.

Kristy Redding, BEd, teaches English as a Foreign Language for Nova Intercultural Institute in Kyoto, Japan.

Stuart Van Leenen, BA, has been teaching in Japan for the last two years. He was planning to return to Canada to complete a law degree.

1997 ALUMNI WALL OF RECOGNITION

On 2 October 1997, during University Days, four distinguished alumni were inducted on to the Alumni Wall of Recognition. These graduates have demonstrated outstanding professional achievements, exceptional community involvement, and service to society or the welfare of others. The Wall, located in the Students' Union Building on campus, serves as an inspiration to current U of A students.

To nominate an alumna or alumnus of the University of Alberta for this award, please see page 36.

LILA ENGBERG

'49 BSc(HEC)



Lila Engberg has devoted herself to working with women and families in Africa, South America, and

Eastern Europe. Retired from a faculty position with the College of Family and Consumer Studies at the University of Guelph, she uses her expertise to help women to develop their own goals and resources and take actions to realize their goals.

In the 1960s Dr Engberg initiated training for women along with men in agricultural and community development programs in Malawi while employed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. She has since spent many years in Africa, sometimes working at the grass-roots level integrating simple agricultural and home-oriented projects, sometimes working at the university level, conducting research, and educating African home economists. She is a driving force in support of the Home Economics Association for Africa.

Dr. Engberg has been honored by home economics associations in Canada and Africa, and she received the distinguished service award of the International Federation for Home Economics in 1996.

RICHARD HASKAYNE

'56 BCom, '96 LLD (Honorary)

Dick Haskayne has provided outstanding leadership to the Canadian business community. He has served as president and CEO of Home Oil Company and of Interprovincial Pipe Line Limited and has been a member of numerous company boards. His corporate service includes concurrently chairing the boards of three major companies: NOVA Corporation, TransAlta Corporation and MacMillan Bloedel Limited.

Dr Haskayne has also made public service a priority. He is a former chair of the Board of Governors of the University of Calgary and has received honorary degrees from the Universities of Calgary and Alberta.



The 1994 winner of the Canadian Business Leader Award from the U of A Faculty of Business, he

is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and an honorary life member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. In 1995 he received the distinguished service award of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta. He was appointed an Officer in the Order of Canada in 1997.

STEPHEN RAMSANKAR

'61 BSc, '63 BEd, '89 LLD

(Honorary)

In 1970 Steve Ramsankar, who had come to Canada at age 19 from his native Trinidad and worked as a railway porter to earn money to



support his education, became principal of Alex Taylor School in Edmonton's inner city. A

month later a school breakfast program was in place. The first of many innovations introduced under his leadership, the program reflected Dr Ramsankar's belief that school must meet the needs of the whole child.

As principal of Alex Taylor, he set out to make the school a welcoming place not only for its students but for the adults of the community. Pioneering undertakings such as a seniors' drop-in centre, a baby-sitting program, a police-in-school liaison program, and a summer school have transformed Alex Taylor from a school mired in the morass of its inner-city circumstances to a beacon for the community.

In recognition of his achievements, which have been an inspiration to educators around the world, Dr Ramsankar has received numerous honors, including the Order of Canada and a UN Global Citizen Award.

CHRIS SOMERVILLE

'74 BSc, '76 MSc, '78 PhD,

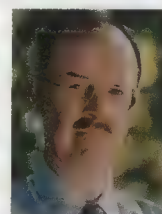
'97 DSc(Honorary)

The director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Plant Biology at Stanford University, Chris Somerville developed a system to speed up identification of the plant genes responsible for any given characteristic of the plant. This pioneering achievement underlies much of the work now being done throughout the world to transfer desirable plant genes.

Dr Somerville's innovative system is based upon the weed *Arabidopsis*, with which he worked while a student and later a faculty member at the University of Alberta.

In 1982 he moved to Michigan State University, where he continued his distinguished scientific career until leaving for Stanford in 1994.

As a result of his contributions related to plant molecular biology, Dr Somerville has been elected to fellowship in the Royal Societies of London and Canada and to membership in the U.S. National Academy of Sciences –



one of very few people to concurrently hold these honors, which constitute the highest scientific recognition in these three countries.

In recognition of our 90th Anniversary, the University of Alberta invites alumni and members of the public to submit nominations for the

Builders of Alberta
Awards



The year 1998 will mark the 90th anniversary of the University, whose history is closely entwined with that of the Province of Alberta. The Builders of Alberta Awards are intended to celebrate and recognize those groups which have made a significant contribution to the social, economic, educational, cultural or professional dimensions of Alberta's growth since 1908. Only families, foundations, institutions, businesses, and other groups may be nominated. Individuals are not eligible.

The application deadline is **Tuesday, 17 March 1998**. For further information, or to obtain an official nomination package, please contact the Senate.

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University of Alberta ■ Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8

Ph: 403 492-2268 ■ Fax: 403 492-2448 ■ E-mail: senate.office@ualberta.ca

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DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS:
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For more information or a nomination package, please contact the Office of Alumni Affairs (see above)

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Doug Shearer, '51 BSc(Ag) - Antarctica 1997



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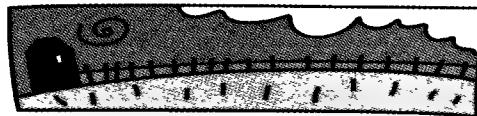
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BREAKING GROUND

SHAPING OUR FUTURE

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Eye on the Future

The Centre for the Teaching of Japanese Language and Culture is bringing people and knowledge together in the Faculties of Education and Arts, on campus, and in the community

The University of Alberta's Centre for the Teaching of Japanese Language and Culture is only weeks old, but there are already long-term plans. Workshops. Publications. A conference in 1998. A summer institute in 1999.

And a bonfire.

When the Centre was officially opened on 21 November 1997, the ceremonies incorporated a popular Japanese custom, the painting of a Daruma doll to symbolize the making of a resolution.

The doll used in the University of Alberta ceremony was brought to Edmonton by the Honorable Tatsuo Ozawa, a former Japanese parliamentarian who chairs the Japan/Canada Friendship League.

A longtime friend of the U of A, Ozawa received an honorary degree from the University on the day before the Centre's opening.

Still active at age 81, Ozawa helped raise funds for the University's Kurimoto Japanese Garden and has offered to help raise funds for the new teaching centre, as well. The goal is to raise \$3 million over five years to create a foundation to support the Centre. Ozawa has committed to raising half of the total. On behalf of the University, President Rod Fraser has committed to raising a like amount as part of the current University of Alberta campaign.

As a symbol of this resolve, President Fraser and Sonja Arntzen, the Centre's interim director, painted one eye of the brightly colored, 60-centimetre-high doll Ozawa brought from Japan. In accordance with Japanese custom, the second eye will be painted when the resolution (it could be a New Year's resolution, a politician's quest for a mandate, or simply a

wish) comes to fruition. Once the second eye is painted, as is customary, the papier-mâché doll will be burned to release its spirit.

Arntzen is looking forward to that bonfire.

At present the Centre has little in the way of a physical presence.

"Right now it's just a few people with innovative ideas working overtime," she says. And those people – she's one of them, as is secondary education professor Olenka Bilash – are, for the most part, making their contributions on top of their other responsibilities. Once funding is in place, the plan is to establish a new position in Japanese language pedagogy and to name that person as the Centre's director.

The Centre's mandate is to develop innovative strategies and resources to support the teaching of Japanese language and culture. The Centre is not, Arntzen is careful to point out, itself going to be offering language or cultural courses – it will be providing support and networking opportunities for the front-line teachers.

The Centre is a joint initiative of the Faculties of Arts and Education at the University and Arntzen salutes the deans of the respective faculties – **Pat Clements**, '64 BA, in Arts, and **Larry Beauchamp** in Education – for being willing to "think outside the boxes of their faculties."

"It's very unusual to have faculties cooperate in this way, because it is difficult administratively," she says.

While the Centre is new, it reflects a long-time interest in East Asian studies at the University – a focus that owes much to contributions made beginning in the early 1960s

by history teachers Hazel Jones, who taught Japanese history, and Brian Evans, whose interest was in Chinese history.

That early activity has created a solid base for Japanese studies at the University, says Arntzen, who lists the diverse areas at the University – besides her own department – that have a focus on Japan: "Anthropology, economics, history, linguistics, literature, political science ..." Complementing this, she points out, has been the Faculty of Education's leadership in the training of teachers of Japanese language and culture.

Over the years, the energy to be found in Japanese studies at the U of A has spilled over into Alberta schools: Japanese is being taught in 20 high schools in Alberta, and the province is the only one in Canada with a standardized Japanese language curriculum at the high school level.

The launch of the Centre brought together many of Alberta's high school Japanese teachers for a colloquium. "What we saw is that what teachers are really missing is the opportunity to share – as well as to expand – the knowledge they already have," says Arntzen.

Those associated with the Centre are very conscious of that need. And the Centre's motto – "bringing people and knowledge together" – is not only about getting knowledge to people, but about bringing people together to share the knowledge they already have.



A one-eyed reminder of a mission not yet accomplished

SCHOLARSHIPS

help boost Campaign total

Interprovincial Pipe Line Inc. recently made a half million dollar donation in support of scholarships in the University's Faculty of Engineering. The funds will provide annual scholarships for twenty undergraduate students. **Brian MacNeill**, the CEO of IPL Energy Inc., is one of the co-chairs of the University of Alberta Campaign.

The Campaign has raised \$93.5 million, or 65 per cent of the \$145.6 million goal.



TUCK SHOP

Winning Ways

The most successful coach in college hockey history continues to give back to the game

By Rick Pilger

Lotus Studio



Ask Clare Drake, '58 BED, '98 LLD (Honorary), how somebody who's supposed to be retired can be so busy, and the man whose name is synonymous with Golden Bear hockey talks about the need to "put a little back into the game."

If you didn't know better you would think there was some huge debt owing, but Drake, who coached the Bears hockey team for 28 years, has been giving back all along – sometimes to the downright frustration of his assistants, who would see

"When you've coached for as long as I have and enjoy the game so much, it's kind of hard to walk away cold turkey."

teams come into Varsity Arena (the rink renamed in Drake's honor after he retired from the University in 1989) and steal wins using strategies and techniques picked up at hockey clinics Drake had recently put on.

While Drake's desire to give back to the game is genuine enough, the truth is that he simply can't bear to be away from the game.

"When you've coached for as long as I have and enjoy the game so much, it's kind of hard to walk away cold turkey," he admits.

Lately, Drake has found his "hockey fix" as a mentor-coach and technical consultant with Canada's national women's hockey team. And now that women's ice hockey is back on campus after a 75-year hiatus, he's helping out Pandas in the same way.

Drake, whose last full-time coaching position was as an assistant with the now-departed

Winnipeg Jets of the NHL, is thoroughly enjoying his involvement with the women's teams. "They're very attentive, very focused. Very keen on improving themselves. It's a good atmosphere to coach in," he says.

Winning has come often

Teaching. Learning. Improving. These are the things that have always mattered most to Drake. Winning has never come first – but it has come often for Drake. He is the most successful coach in the history of college hockey. Under his leadership Golden Bear hockey teams have won 697 games, six national championships and 16 Canada West conference titles. He was a co-coach of Canada's team at the 1980 Olympics, and coached gold-medal teams at the World Student Games, and at Switzerland's Spengler Cup tourney.

Along the way, he also did some football coaching, compiling a 23-4 record as the head coach of the Bears for three seasons in the '60s. In one unforgettable year – 1967-68 – his football team won the national championship in the fall and his hockey team won the national title in the spring.

Reflecting on his time at the University, Drake talks with enthusiasm about the openness of student athletes. "They're so willing to try things," he says. "They want to learn and they're willing to experiment."

That willingness is a far cry from what he found when he took a leave from the University in 1975-76 to take the reins as head coach of the Edmonton Oilers, then of the World Hockey Association. Drake, who was fired midway in the season, can smile about it now, but it was widely recognized that he wasn't given a fair shot at the job, and it hurt at the time.

From the beginning, his plans met with resistance from the

players, whose idea of strategy was little more sophisticated than grabbing the puck and heading for the net. He stressed conditioning, but the players would have none of it. "We did some running during camp," he remembers, "and one player brought a sign that said 'I'm trying out for the Olympics.'"

Maybe Drake will think about that when he's in Nagano in February to help with Canada's women's hockey team and he looks over and sees the NHL professionals take the ice – all of them accustomed to conditioning regimes and coaching strategies along the lines of those he tried to introduce 20 years ago.

Willing to try things

Hockey coaching has come a long way in those two decades, and Drake is proud of the role that universities have played in that transformation. "There's a ton of technical information out there now. It's far and away ahead of when I started coaching," he says. "And the universities have contributed a major part of that."

After so many years of coaching, individual memories stand out for Drake, but it's not easy to keep all the dates straight. "I wish now that I would have kept a log," he says. "I have a tough time remembering the exact years when things happened."

What Drake doesn't have a tough time doing is identifying the most important legacy of his longtime involvement with coaching.

"What gives me the most satisfaction," he says, "is knowing that a big percentage of the players who played on our teams have gone on to do really well in their chosen professions. The ones I bump into are all doing good things in their lives and in their communities."

Giving back, as it were. 🐻

ABOUT

CLARE DRAKE

At the Tuck Shop would order:
Chocolate milkshake

His favorite NHL team when he was growing up in Yorkton, Saskatchewan:
Toronto Maple Leafs

Boyhood hockey hero:
Syl Apps

Sign that he liked to hang in his dressing rooms:
"It's amazing what can be done when nobody cares who gets the credit"

Something he would like to do but doubts he will ever get around to:
Write a book sharing his coaching techniques, strategy and philosophy



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editor

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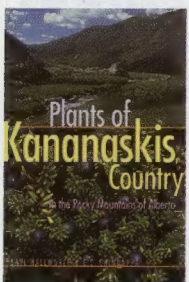


THE ATLAS OF ALBERTA LAKES

EDITED BY
PATRICIA A.
MITCHELL
& ELLIE E. PREPAS

\$29.95* softcover; 690 pages,
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glossary, appendices,
references, index

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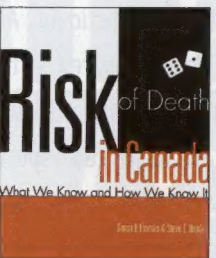


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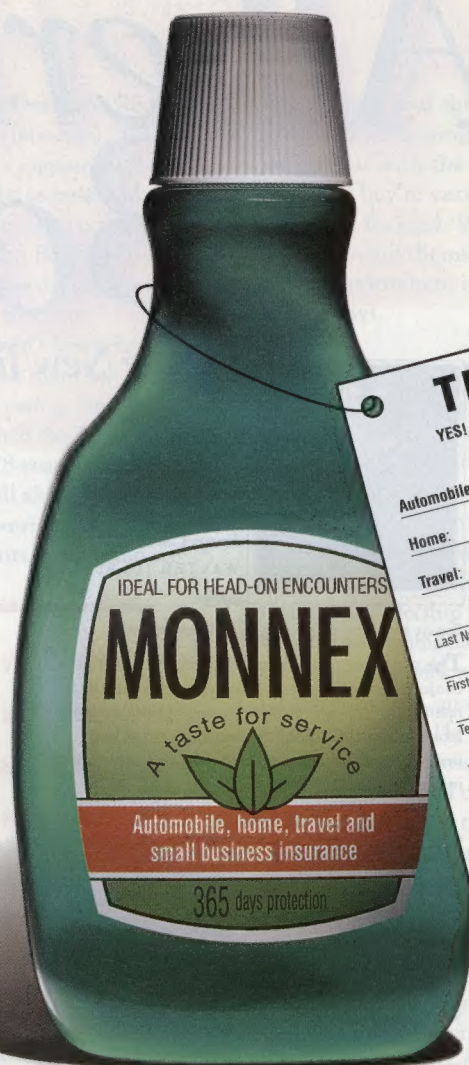
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